MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Timmins District

LAND USE GUIDELINES

Ontario
Ministry of Natural Resources
Hon. Alan W. Pope
Minister
W. T. Foster
Deputy Minister

1983

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATIVE REGION AND ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS

LEGEND

MAP I

- NORTHERN ADMINISTRATIVE REGION
- ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT
- DISTRICT OFFICE
- DISTRICT PLANNING AREA

FOREWORD

The Ministry of Natural Resources has a primary responsibility for the management of the province's natural resources, in particular those related to resource development and outdoor recreation.

This document will serve as a design for integrated resource development in the Timmins District. It is also intended to provide others with an understanding of the Ministry's mandate and its programs which rely on both Crown and private lands for success.

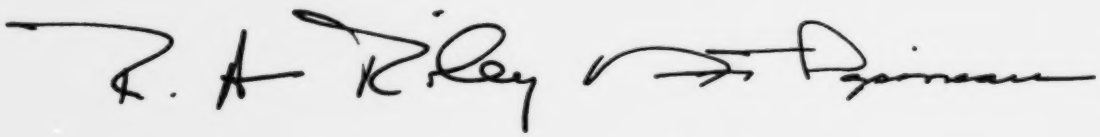
To ensure an integrated approach the *Timmins District Land Use Guidelines* identify where and in what manner the Ministry may use Crown land, and to what extent it may wish to suggest uses of private land, in working towards the achievement of Ministry objectives.

For Crown land the Ministry must consider the land and water requirements for both its own programs and those of other government agencies. This will require ongoing liaison with these other agencies. The Ministry will continue to consult with private landowners and local municipalities since the latter have the responsibility for control of private land use.

The program targets and approaches outlined in this document follow the overall direction outlined in the Ministry's *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. This document may serve as one of the sources of information for Ministry involvement in the planning process of municipalities and other agencies. It is recognized, however, that this document has no legal status.

Planning is a continuous process and must be responsive to changing needs, information and technology. Thus the targets and strategies presented in this document are subject to revision based on such factors as changes in government policy, new or refined resource information, and significant changes to land use in other planning documents. To accommodate changes the *Land Use Guidelines* will normally be reviewed every ten years and will involve full public consultation.

Comments may be addressed to the District Manager at any time.



Regional Director
Northern Region

District Manager
Timmins District

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A: district context

The Timmins District is one of eight administrative districts in the Ministry of Natural Resources' Northern Administrative Region and consists of some 7,900 square kilometres of land and water (Map 1).

The population of the Timmins Administrative District in 1980 was approximately 44,760.

In 1973, the Town of Timmins amalgamated with three incorporated township municipalities (Mountjoy, Tisdale and Whitney) and 31 previously unincorporated geographic townships to form the Corporation of the City of Timmins. Virtually all of the District's inhabitants now live within the City of Timmins or within Black River-Matheson (Stock and Bond Townships).

The relative importance of Timmins as a regional economic and industrial centre has allowed the City to expand as a transportation and communication centre.

The planning area is situated in the Northern Clay Belt Climatic Region. This climate region is characterized as having modified continental climate with the modification resulting from the influence of the Great Lakes and Hudson Bay. Summers are generally warm and short, while winters are usually long and cold. Temperatures range from a mean January temperature of -11°C to a mean July temperature of 24°C.

Surficial geology is largely the result of relatively recent periods of continental glaciation. The District can generally be divided into two distinct topographic regions. Except for several esker formations located to the north west, the north half of the District is composed of generally flat relief. Topography in the south half of the District, on the other hand, is dominated by more strongly broken uplands.

The bedrock of the planning area is almost entirely of Early Precambrian age. A small area in the southeast part of the District (Fallon Township) contains slightly metamorphosed sedimentary rocks of the Cobalt Group (Middle Precambrian age). The Early Precambrian rocks represent the Abitibi Subprovince of the Superior Province of the Canadian Precambrian Shield. The Middle Precambrian rocks are part of the Cobalt Plate of the Southern Province.

The Timmins District is situated within the Hudson-James Bay watershed. All waters, therefore, flow in a northerly direction. Three generating dams are located on the Mattagami River system, two of which are within the planning area boundaries. In addition to the hydro dams, there are two control dams, one on Peterlong Lake and the other on the Frederick House River system.

The forests of the Timmins District are located within the Canadian Boreal Forest. The area is typified by jack pine, black spruce, balsam fir with scattered stands of poplar and white birch.

Archaeological studies suggest that the earliest people to have inhabited this area were of the Shield Archaic culture dating back to about 5000 B.C.

The first white men to inhabit this area were the French fur traders from New France. Their presence here dates back to the early 1700's. During the late 1700's the Hudson Bay and Northwest Companies established several trading posts in the area including posts on Kenogamissi, Mattagami, Frederick House and Night Hawk Lakes.

Mining development commenced in 1909 with the discovery of gold near Gillies Lake in the Township of Tisdale. Prospecting quickly spread throughout the area and shortly thereafter came the discovery of the Dome and McIntyre Mines.

Since that time 31 gold mines were established in the Timmins-Porcupine area. By 1968 only six of these gold mines were still in production and today only two companies (Dome Mines Li-

mited and several properties operated by Pamour Porcupine Mines Limited) are still operating. Kidd Creek Mines Limited is also mining an open pit gold deposit in Hoyle Township.

In the early 1960's immense reserves of copper, zinc and silver were discovered in Kidd Township, north of the City of Timmins. In 1964 Texas Gulf Metals Company established the Kidd Creek mine which is today one of the major base metal producers in the world.

The first timber harvesting in the District occurred around 1911 in response to the local mining industry's requirement for structural timbers.

Several small sawmill operations were established during these early years to provide a continuous supply of mining timbers as well as wood for building purposes in the growing communities. As the Timmins community continued to grow, the demand for wood products escalated and the forest industry soon became an important sector of the area's economy.

During the 1960's and 70's, a trend towards larger and more efficient sawmills led to a decline in the number of mills as smaller operations were assimilated by larger companies. Today there are three large mills in the area. Sawmills are operated by E. B. Eddy Forest Products Limited - McChesney Lumber Division and by Malette Lumber Incorporated. Waferboard and particle board are produced at a mill operated by Waferboard Corporation Limited.

Pulp cutting became increasingly important in the District as both the demand for paper products increased and the availability of saw logs in the District decreased. Today Abitibi Price Incorporated and Q.N.S. Paper Company Limited are large pulpwood operators in the District.

Highway 101 is a major route which traverses the District. Highway 144 connects Timmins to Sudbury. Highway 655 runs north from Timmins to Highway 11 and Highway 67 runs north from Highway 101 to Highway 11 at Iroquois Falls. The Ontario Northland runs a spurline from Porquois Junction to Timmins for passenger service. The Ontario Northland Transportation Commission operates a service from Timmins to the major centres.

The Timmins Airport is serviced by Air Canada, NorOntair, Austin Airways and several other private companies.

A pipeline operated by Northern & Central Gas Corporation delivers gas to the City while several major power transmission lines distribute power throughout the planning area.

B: terms of reference

The *Land Use Guidelines* relate the policies of the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* to the District planning area by identifying the specific lands and waters necessary to achieve the Ministry's program targets.

The *Land Use Guidelines* will identify land use areas with detailed management guidelines. These guidelines will outline how the Ministry could use public land and would like to influence the use of private land to achieve its resource objectives and targets.

The *Land Use Guidelines* indicate what the Ministry of Natural Resources wishes to achieve on Crown land, and influence on private land and the lands of other agencies such as Conservation Authorities, in order to achieve Ministry objectives. The *Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status. The planning control of private land in organized municipalities is exercised through municipal planning documents which are prepared in accordance with and under the

authority of the *Planning Act* which is administered by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

There will be occasions when the Ministry will feel that a certain land use or proposed development on private land, while in conformance with municipal official planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponents, the municipality and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations, they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with Ministry of Natural Resources policy.

The Ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, Conservation Authorities and interest groups are key participants in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the Ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents.

Within the Timmins District there exists three specific planning controls.

The Corporation of the City of Timmins Planning Area is entirely contained within the Timmins District and comprises 34 of the District's 78 townships. The City of Timmins has an approved official plan which is implemented by a zoning by-law. The townships of Stock and Bond are part of the Corporation of the Township of Black River-Matheson. Land use within these two municipal areas is regulated by an approved official plan and a zoning by-law. These municipal planning documents are generally compatible with this document. Through periodic reviews and close liaison with municipal officials, the Ministry will continue to assist municipalities in developing appropriate natural resource policies in their planning documents.

A recreational zoning plan for the Timmins District has been in place since 1970. That plan, which was originally designed to guide the disposition of Crown land for recreational uses, will be replaced by these *Land Use Guidelines*.

In the event of conflicts between previous Ministry plans prepared for the Timmins District and the 1983 *Land Use Guidelines*, the latter will normally apply. In the future, the *Land Use Guidelines* may be modified to reflect new information and changing circumstances.

The Ministry of Natural Resources prepares a variety of resource management plans which serve to implement this Ministry's objectives for a resource or combination of resources within a specific area.

Forest management plans are prepared for each forest management unit. Essentially, these plans indicate where, when and how wood is to be harvested. Traditionally, forest management plans are prepared to cover a 20 year period. Although the main thrust of these plans is to identify harvesting areas and prescribe operating methods, other factors such as silvicultural, recreational and wildlife requirements are given consideration.

Twelve lake management plans have been prepared for lakes within the Timmins District. The purpose of these plans is to optimize the use of lakes for a variety of recreational opportunities. The amount and type of proposed development is dependent upon the ability of each individual lake to support different uses.

A master plan for Kettle Lakes Provincial Park has also been prepared by Timmins District. This plan provides a comprehensive framework to guide the future development and use of the park.

A fur management operational plan has been prepared to ensure the uniform management of all trapping activities within the Timmins District.

These and other resource management plans will continue to be prepared in order to implement the objectives and targets identified in this document.

Conservation Authorities are independent corporate agencies set up jointly, under the *Conservation Authorities Act*, by the local municipalities and the Province of Ontario to develop and implement water and related land management programs. The *Conservation Authorities Act* is administered on behalf of the Province of Ontario by the Ministry of Natural Resources.

The Mattagami Region Conservation Authority is presently completing a watershed plan that will outline the long term direction of all Authority programs. The primary program of Authorities in flood and erosion control complements the Ministry's programs while the Authorities' other programs, particularly those in forestry, fish, wildlife and recreation, supplement the efforts of the Ministry in these same areas. Both agencies are making every effort to reduce duplication and overlap in their planning and ensure that the delivery of resource management programs achieves the greatest possible benefits to the people of Ontario.

C: planning process

The planning process of the Ministry of Natural Resources proceeds from the provincial level to the regional level and finally to the detailed district level.

As the program evolved from 1974 to 1982, resource objectives and targets were distributed first from the provincial level to the administrative regions and then to the local administrative districts. At each level, the land and resource base was analysed in progressively more detail to determine if the resource objectives and targets were realistic. Modifications to targets were made throughout the process.

Public involvement in the Ministry's land use planning process first began with the development of the Ministry's *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* but increased locally during the preparation of optional plans. A background information document for the Timmins District was prepared and circulated in 1981. Open houses were held in Timmins in April of 1982 to display and explain the background information and the Ministry's planning process. The public was asked to comment on the accuracy of the Ministry's information and to provide any additional knowledge they had of the planning area and raise any problems or issues they felt should be addressed during the planning process.

In 1982, the Ministry produced a second document that outlined two planning options for the Timmins District. Open houses were held in June of 1982 by the District to explain the policy and proposals outlined in the document and invite public comment. In addition to receiving many verbal and written comments as a result of the open houses and circulation of the documents, the Ministry held two follow-up meetings with municipalities and interest groups at their request. All public input was recorded, responded to where necessary, filed, analysed and evaluated. A District Advisory Committee was also established at the beginning of the planning process and provided valuable input during the various phases.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of all the public input received, a final draft of the *Land Use Guidelines* was prepared. The Minister personally reviewed the District summary and analysis of public comment and discussed the draft with the District Manager. Further modifications were made to the plan as a result of the Ministry's internal review.

Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the District Office, the Ministry's main office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park. Details of the public consultation program, such as the attendance at open houses and the number of responses received, are found in appendix A.

D: target assignment

The *Land Use Guidelines* represent the way in which the District may utilize the land and water resources to achieve the targets assigned from the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* (April 1982).

These targets were derived through a consideration of local needs and resource potentials. The public was consulted on the acceptability of these targets during the public review of the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* and the District *Proposed Policy and Planning Options* document.

The Ministry has ensured that all resource targets for renewable resources (timber, fish, wildlife, etc.) were not set in excess of a level which could be supported by sustained yield management.

Details of the particular program targets which were assigned are found in Section II-C, resource policies. A summary has also been provided at the end of that section. Details of where targets will be achieved are found in Section II-D, land use areas guidelines.

One of the benefits of using targets in land use planning is that it provides a measurable indication of the degree of achievement of certain Ministry program policies. It is not intended, however, that all targets be achieved immediately. The intent is to aim for that level of achievement over the next 20 years. The actual level or degree of target achievement depends on a variety of factors such as:

- validity of the original assumptions on which the target was based;
- legislative approval of necessary funding and staffing required to carry out the level of resource management on which target achievement is based;
- changing economic and social conditions on a local to world basis;
- new or improved inventory and information; and
- a more thorough analysis of the original information.

E: summary of plan options

Both of the District options attempted to maintain or enhance the resource production industries. The major distinction between the two options for the Timmins District was the magnitude by which the Ministry could strengthen other resource components such as recreation and commercial tourism.

Option two appeared to be the strongest because it not only maintained commitments to the forest and mining sectors but added a greater potential amount of job and income benefits derived from other resource industries, i.e. commercial tourism and cottaging.

The social benefits associated with recreation were also enhanced in both options. The Minis-

try, through references to increased modified management in forest reserves, shoreline setbacks for various uses, and road management guidelines, attempted to enhance the recreation resource in both options.

Natural resource potential or capability was recognized in both options. Areas of high mining potential were generally open to mineral exploration. On highly productive forest sites, forest management was similarly encouraged. Only two Class 2 recreation sites exist in the District. The site on Raddisson Lake is on a lake trout lake and the site on Kamiskotia Lake is recommended for no further development by the City of Timmins. High capability aggregate, wetland, and agricultural lands were similarly identified.

Future flexibility was generally not a distinguishing factor between options. Long term flexibility existed in both options to increase the land base primarily dedicated to agriculture, baitfish, cottaging, etc. Short term flexibility existed to expand benefits associated with bear hunting, upland game, waterfowl, and commercial fur. However, once harvesting reaches sustained yield levels, flexibility is limited. The flexibility to increase commercial conifer harvests or moose harvest is presently very limited. Increased management efforts, if successful, may increase flexibility in the future. The flexibility to increase the number of commercial outposts or commercial tourist sites is moderate, due to a physical shortage of sites and a shortage of some associated resources such as moose and sport fish.

Hazardous sites and appropriate uses on them were dealt with as a matter of policy. Regardless of the option, the Ministry will discourage structural developments on any lands susceptible to flooding, erosion or land subsidence. This evaluation will be done on a site specific basis.

In some cases, compatibility of uses was achieved by prohibiting certain uses in some zones, i.e. structural development in critical aggregate areas. In other cases, compatibility of adjacent uses, i.e. cottaging and logging has been dealt with through references to modified management areas, such as on Kenogamissi Lake in both options.

In other cases, subsequent site evaluation will result in conditions being placed in forest operating plans, annual plans, permits or conditions in land tenure documents. In both options, these management tools were used when dealing with commercial outpost camp lakes or lake trout lakes, etc.

These same management tools have been used in both options to apply environmental protection safeguards. Both options require the application of these types of guidelines adjacent to such sensitive sites as waterfowl production and staging areas, lake trout lakes and aurora trout lakes.

Both options proposed retention of the 2547 hectare Dana-Jowsey candidate park for future inclusion into the provincial park system. A small earth science nature reserve (3.6 hectares) was proposed in both options for inclusion into the provincial parks system.

Ministry program costs do not vary significantly between options. Both options will require road building expenditures to access mature timber stands.

Existing hydraulic sites at Sandy Falls, Wawaitin Falls and Lower Sturgeon Falls were recognized in both options. Neither option restricted the expansion or upgrading of these facilities.

In option one, fuelwood sources will be provided in area 13. In option two, fuelwood sources will be provided in areas 9, 10 and 13.

Public response favoured the Ministry's preferred option (Option II). Seventeen of the 59 respondents favoured that option. Four respondents also agreed but wanted some modifications. Eleven wanted Option I while ten stated they could support either option. Seventeen others did not state a preference.

F: response to plan options

The *Proposed Policy and Planning Options* document was released in June, 1982. Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the District Office, the Ministry's main office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park. Details of the public consultation program, such as the attendance at open houses and the number of responses received, are found in appendix A.

The main points of concern raised by the public were:

- extend reserves on lakes and rivers to prohibit forest harvesting and aggregate extraction;
- backshore subdivisions for cottaging would not be acceptable in the area. More cottage lots should be made available;
- protect significant sensitive areas;
- apply more control on the forest industry and reduce the size of clear cuts;
- protect moose wintering areas from harvesting activities;
- place more emphasis on recreation in the plan;
- place a no cut shoreline reserve on lake trout lakes; and
- increase emphasis on mineral extraction.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of all the public input received, a final draft of the *Timmins District Land Use Guidelines* was prepared. The Minister personally reviewed the District summary and analysis of public comment and discussed the draft with the District Manager. Further modifications were made as a result of the Ministry's internal review.

A summary of this analysis and evaluation is also available for viewing in the District Office, the Ministry's main office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park.

Some of the major changes are as follows:

- the Interim Road Access policy for Northern Ontario has been replaced with a provincial access roads policy;
- the Managed Forest Reserve policy has been replaced with a Modified Management Areas policy;
- the Crown Land Recreation policy has been revised to strengthen tourism benefits;
- the policy concerning prime lake trout lakes has been revised to permit limited forest harvesting provided that it is carefully controlled and the lake trout habitat is protected;
- the Provincial Fire Management policy has been revised;
- a policy concerning non-consumptive uses of wildlife has been added;
- the Forest Management policy has been changed to more clearly define the responsibilities of the forest companies and the Crown if future wood supply problems arise;
- the Dana-Jowsey and the Evelyn Township provincial park candidates have been recommended for park status;
- mineral exploration/development is recommended for consideration in the Dana-Jowsey candidate park;
- high mineral potential areas have been further identified (see Area 4 - Nighthawk Lake);
- specific areas have been re-defined to give recreation a priority use (i.e. Area 15 and 16);
- present and future cottaging lakes have beer identified in the plan (i.e. McArthur, Kenogamissi, Akweskwa and Pharand Lakes); and
- tourism has been encouraged and promoted by identifying specific sites for commercial operations (i.e. Bromley, Footprint, Kaneki and Forks Lakes, etc.). These sites will enable commercial operators to present more concrete proposals to the Ministry.

Details on the specifics of the selected option are found in Section II.

A: introduction

The *Timmins District Land Use Guidelines* indicate how the land and water resources within the District are to be used in the achievement of the resource program objectives assigned to the District through the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. This section indicates the general and particular resource policies that will guide program development. It also details recommended locations for carrying out specific activities as well as the general operating guidelines for each.

B: general policies

1. GENERAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

a. Objective

Ministry plans will be made to encourage orderly development, balance and future flexibility.

b. Discussion

"Orderly Development" indicates that development should be managed and should proceed within a framework. Uncontrolled development because of its ad hoc nature, leads to inconsistency, conflict and duplication of effort and cost.

"Balance" indicates that different kinds and intensity of development must be allowed to occur within a planning area. Balance also implies that minority as well as majority interests shall be served.

"Future flexibility" indicates that some resource potential should be held in reserve in order to allow for future options and to accommodate change. It indicates that it may not be desirable to develop all resources to their full potential right now. This will allow future generations to have some say in resource allocation. Another reason for adopting a future flexibility policy is to maintain a "cushion" or "contingency" to compensate against future disasters or errors in projections of future needs.

2. ENVIRONMENT

a. Objective

The Ministry of Natural Resources will be committed to maintaining and improving overall environmental quality. All management programs of the Ministry will be subject to the *Environmental Assessment Act*.

The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to identify through its component programs those areas which are sensitive to development.

b. Discussion

"Environment" is defined in the *Environmental Assessment Act* (1975) as the social, economic, cultural and natural conditions that influence the life of man or a community.

The main concern of the Ministry of Natural Resources is that the environment provides the

biophysical base for its programs. In addition, the Ministry of Natural Resources has certain specific responsibilities related to the environment. These include the identification of sensitive areas and the enforcement of legislation such as the *Endangered Species Act*, the *Fisheries Act*, and the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act*.

The Ministry of Natural Resources will ensure that resource management activities adhere to the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act*.

The Ministry continues to be concerned over the effects of acid rain on vegetation and fisheries habitat in Ontario. The Ministry plans to continue participation with the Ministry of Environment in the five year experimental program begun in 1981, to investigate the feasibility of neutralizing acidic surface waters to protect aquatic life in Ontario lakes susceptible to acid rain, and to rehabilitate lakes already damaged

Sensitive areas identified in the planning process may be defined as those areas that contain features of value whose preservation may be the main theme of management. The Ministry will continue its commitment to identify those sites through its component programs, i.e. Fish and Wildlife, Parks, etc.

In co-operation with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, the Ministry of Natural Resources will assist in the management of significant cultural resources within provincial parks and on Crown land.

3. LOCAL AND TRADITIONAL USERS

a. Objective

The Ministry of Natural Resources will actively involve local people and traditional resource users in the preparation of its land use guidelines and plans. The public participation program will emphasize the identification and consideration of the needs and wants of this group as a priority.

b. Discussion

Ontario Crown resources belong to all of the people of Ontario and will be managed in the best interests of all citizens of the Province including local and traditional users. In preparing land use guidelines and plans, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to avoid disruption of traditional or existing uses.

Local and traditional users will be considered the primary client group in all instances. The Ministry of Natural Resources will make a special effort to identify and accommodate their needs and wants in the planning process. Effective communication with local and traditional users will, of necessity, be given special attention. However, it should be stressed that local and traditional users should not expect that their desires will always be fully met. In some cases, it may be necessary to give priority to national or provincial concerns. An example may be energy requirements.

Native people are among the local and traditional users of certain natural resources. The urgent need to communicate effectively with these people must be recognized.

Traditional native rights(1) both within provincial parks and on Crown land will continue to be respected.

The application of the local and traditional user policy may be modified in response to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment.

(1) *The existing Treaty and aboriginal rights as referenced in the Canadian Constitution will be further defined at future Constitutional Conferences.*

4. LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT

a. Objective

To facilitate the orderly development and conservation of Ontario's land and water resources for continuous social and economic benefits for the people of Ontario.

To prevent loss of life and to minimize social disruption, property damage and loss of natural resource values from forest fires, floods, erosion, earth slippage and abandoned mines.

b. Strategy

- maintain the Crown's proprietary interest in land and water;
- develop and maintain a geographical referencing system;
- manage public lands as well as waters in an integrated multiple use manner;
- dispose of Crown land in order to encourage private initiatives and development;
- permit a wide variety of recreational use on Crown land with minimal restrictions;
- identify and develop appropriate land use policies for hazardous areas of land as well as water which pose a threat to life, property or resource values;
- prepare and implement fire management plans;
- manage access roads on Crown land; and
- promote the establishment of modified management areas in a fashion which will maintain those values which the area was designed to protect.

c. Discussion

(i) Proprietary Interest The Ministry, through its programs, has a custodianship responsibility for the 84 percent of the Timmins District that is Crown land. The proprietary interest is reflected in such programs as the removal of illegal occupations and the collection of acreage tax on mining lands. The governments position on land claims, such as those by native people, will be clarified.

(ii) Geographical Referencing Central to this custodianship responsibility is the maintenance of a record system for land transactions and an improved geographical referencing system, including surveys, referencing standards and the expansion of the Ontario Basic Mapping Program.

(iii) Integrated Land and Water Management (Multiple Use) The paramount concern in land and water management is the allocation of land and water in such a way as to ensure effective and efficient use and to best satisfy the needs of the people of the Timmins District and Ontario. The Ministry of Natural Resources strongly favours multiple use as a management strategy.

The Ministry will, as a result, manage public lands and waters in an integrated manner rather than separately through its component resources. For private lands the concept of multiple use will be encouraged. An integrated multiple use approach to resource use will provide optimum benefits for the people of Ontario.

Consistent with this multiple use approach, the Ministry will ensure that both the withdrawal of mining rights on Crown land and the withdrawal of productive forest land from forest management are kept to an absolute minimum. Here, the intent is to ensure that industrial development is supported by the broadest possible land base.

In keeping with this intent, a special approach will be taken within candidate park areas. Within these areas, identified park values will be protected. Uses and facilities which complement the achievement of park objectives will be encouraged. However, uses which have no significant negative impact on the long term achievement of park objectives will also be permitted with judicious controls. Those uses which would conflict with long term achievement of park objectives will be prohibited.

As part of the integration of uses, the Ministry will emphasize the role that water resources fulfill in Timmins District. The Ministry will attempt to integrate various water resource uses such as transportation, recreation, hydraulic power generation and flood control.

The land and water management policy will be pursued through continued liaison with other agencies and groups such as municipalities, the Ministry of the Environment and private industry.

Where municipal development controls are in effect, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to complement those planning efforts. However, if a significant provincial resource is inappropriately dealt with within a municipal planning document, a negotiated revision to the municipal planning document will be sought.

(iv) Crown Land Disposition The Ministry disposes of land for a wide variety of uses in order to encourage private sector developments and initiatives.

When disposing of Crown land, the Ministry will ensure:

- that dispositions are consistent with existing policies and approved plans and meet the requirements of other agencies, government ministries and municipalities;
- that lands are developed or put to use, without delay, for the specific purpose for which they were granted; and
- that lands are disposed of at prices or rents which represent a fair market value monetary return to the people of Ontario.

In organized municipalities, the Ministry of Natural Resources will make public lands available for residential and urban uses if such uses are approved in an official plan or zoning by-law. Where an official plan or zoning by-law is not in place, consultation with the municipality, as well as approval of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing will be required. In unorganized areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources will dispose of land for rural residential use based upon the policy and recommendation of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. In both organized and unorganized areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources will not act as developer for residential subdivisions.

In areas where new resource initiatives are being established, the Ministry's preference is to encourage workers to reside in an existing municipality rather than create a new townsite. Land disposition for agriculture, commercial tourism and cottaging will be subject to their respective policies contained elsewhere in this document.

(v) Crown Land Recreation The general policy for recreation use of Crown land is "permissive" with no charge for residents excepting where:

- resource use conflicts are, or would be, significant;
- environmental damage is evident, or would occur; and
- such use would require either the occupation of a site in excess of twenty-one days or a permanent structure.

(vi) Hazard Lands Hazard lands are lands having inherent environmental hazards such as flood or erosion susceptibility, instability or any other physical condition which could pose a risk of loss of life, property damage or social disruption, if development were permitted.

Government policy is that there should be no encroachment of structural development on hazard lands. While the Province has adopted a general principle of no development in the case of floodplains, there are provisions for considering or accommodating exceptional circumstances. Relief from the strict application of the *Flood Plain Criteria* for Ontario may be sought through (i) the two-zone floodway - flood fringe concept, or (ii) in unique situations, with provincial approval, the application of a Special Policy Area approach.

Where development is proposed on hazard lands under private ownership, the approval of the Ministry of Natural Resources may be required in addition to other agency approvals such as the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, the local municipality, and the Mattagami Region Conservation Authority.

(vii) Fire Management A new forest fire management policy for Ontario has been approved. This updated policy does not recognize the two-zone protection concept stated in the recently approved *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. The current policy is directed towards the Ministry's goal "....to protect public lands and waters".

The policy is that each and every fire occurrence in Ontario will receive a response.

The basic principle of the forest fire management policy is that fire has always been a significant factor in the forests of Ontario and will continue to have an impact on people and their environment. Forest fire management is, therefore, an integral part of land and resource management.

While aiming towards the Ministry goal the policy takes into account two key realities with respect to fire. They are:

- wildfires cannot be totally eliminated from Ontario forests, therefore fire management is based on the values being protected and on cost-effective operations. Where property and personal safety are involved there will be an immediate response; and
- forest fires are not confined to public lands, therefore, fire management is conditionally extended to all fire hazard lands of the province irrespective of land ownership or jurisdicition.

(viii) Access Roads Access roads will be developed and maintained consistent with approved Ministry policies, resource management plans and operating guidelines. To ensure overall co-ordination, multi-year plans for road access will be prepared for the province, the region, and the districts. The following statements represent the basics of the Ministry's access road policy:

- access roads will be built to stimulate development and use of Ontario's natural resources;
- access roads will take into account tourism requirements for isolation, the needs of the mining and forest industries, outdoor recreation opportunities for residents of Ontario, and incidental general public, commercial and industrial transportation uses;
- access road plans will be developed on a long term basis and will be subject to public consultation;
- plans will take into account the requirement (if any) for public access;
- roads will be classified as permanent or temporary based on intended use;
- temporary roads will be rendered inoperative when intended uses are fulfilled;
- access roads may be closed temporarily or seasonally to the public for resource management and/or public safety reasons; and
- alignment of roads will be planned;
  - to avoid lake access where appropriate,
  - to provide controlled access, or
  - to provide public access consistent with the intended purpose of the roads.

Discussion All individual access road proposals will be subject to an alignment and impact review to ensure that:

- the need for the road is understood;
- some alternative routes have been explored;
- affected resource users in the area have an opportunity to contribute to the planning of the project;
- the selected route is aligned in such a way as to minimize its impact on existing resource users; and
- the Ministry's intentions concerning the future status of the road, and possible use restrictions are clearly understood.

The District Manager will ensure that all proposed road plans are available for public review at the District office. The District Manager will also review pertinent road location/contruction plans for the upcoming year with all affected tourist operators, the local NOTO representatives and others. As a general guide, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to ensure that all forest access roads are located at least 120 metres from the shoreline of lakes indicated by the District Manager.

There will be many situations where this will not be possible and in the event that proposed locations are not feasible, and in the event that alternative locations cannot be agreed upon, the District Manager will call a meeting of the parties involved, to discuss and resolve the differences.

While roads will generally be open to the public, the Ministry may elect to close roads under its jurisdiction where:

- an emergency situation exists or if public safety is in jeopardy;
- such action can be effectively utilized as a technique for limiting the harvest of an over-utilized resource; and
- an existing facility is placed in undue jeopardy due to unlimited public access.

(ix) Modified Management Areas Modified Management Areas (MMA) will be designed to maintain or improve resource values such as:

- fish habitat;
- wildlife habitat;
- scenic areas or other recreation or tourism resources and establishments;
- special features such as cultural, historic, biological or earth science sites; and
- fragile forest sites

within a multiple use context. Land use activity within these areas will be designed so as to maintain and/or improve identified resource values.

The following statements represent the basics of the modified management area concept:

- as an initial position, modified management areas will be assumed to be necessary on all shorelands; and
- modified management areas will be established on other areas as necessary.

The term "modified management area" replaces such terms as "forest reserve" and "buffer".

General Modified management areas may be established to control any undertaking such as mining or recreation development.

Modified management, in the case of forestry, should apply to all operating activities such as road building, stream crossings, cutting, skidding and scarifying. Depending on local conditions, the prescription for forest management could provide for a broad range of utilization

levels. Thus cutting could be permitted in some areas and not in others. There are a variety of cutting methods that can be used, however, there is no recommended best method.

Shorelands Because there is a keen competition for shorelands for such uses as forestry, fish and wildlife habitat and recreation, it should be assumed, as an initial position, that a 120 metre MMA is recognized on all shorelands. The dimensions of this area may be altered as necessary to suit particular circumstances. Where it is determined that an MMA is not required, the reason will be documented and filed with the appropriate forest management plan.

The MMA on shorelands should normally be managed by a two zone concept where the inner zone, next to the water, is a zone of minimal disturbance. The outer zone should be an area of more general use, however, certain aspects of management will have to be carefully controlled. The extent of each zone will vary with local conditions such as topography and soil material.

The suggested width of the minimal disturbance zone is as follows:

Shore Slope in percent	Width of Minimal Disturbance Zone
0	15 metres
10	30 metres
20	40 metres
30	50 metres
40	60 metres

The minimal disturbance zone could, in some cases, be an area where forest cutting is not permitted, but in some cases modified forest cutting could occur. However, roads, which are considered a major disturbance, should not be built in the minimal disturbance zone.

Because roads can cause major losses of fish habitat, a set of guidelines for road construction will be attached to all work permits related to the shoreland area. Special reference should be made to stream crossings.

Because lake trout are relatively rare and sensitive to disturbance, very special attention will be given to protection of their habitat. To protect lake trout habitat, it may be necessary to modify management practices beyond the immediate shoreland area. Some management practices may have to be modified throughout the entire watershed around the trout lakes.

Sensitive features of other fish habitat such as walleye spawning areas, must also receive special protection.

Other Areas MMA's may be identified, planned and managed for other program concerns as necessary:

- Wildlife: Areas for wildlife must include habitat of endangered species and may include deer and moose habitat or other special wildlife habitat such as heronries.
- Scenic Resources: Areas for the maintenance or improvement of scenery may be identified and managed. For example, areas along certain highways and designated trails may be identified as an MMA. However, it will not normally be acceptable to designate extensive areas of no forest cutting for this purpose. While it is recognized that it is desirable to leave some areas uncut, it is also recognized that a well planned forest harvest can result in a varied and pleasing landscape.
- Other Recreation or Tourism Resources and Establishments: Where it is in the public interests to do so, an MMA may be identified and managed to protect particular recreation or tourism resources and establishments. The extent of the no cut portions of such an area would have to be related to the direct and indirect benefits that would accrue to the people of Ontario from such protection. Each case must be judged on its own merits.
- Special Features such as cultural and historic sites: MMA's may be identified and managed to protect those features which require protection.

Responsibility The identification and management of MMA's will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Natural Resources who will ensure:

- that a management prescription is prepared for each MMA and that all MNR program concerns are given consideration;
- that private sector interests, such as cottagers and special interest groups are consulted and kept informed as necessary;
- that suitable records are kept of MMA's, their prescription and their treatments; and
- that suitable management controls are in place and implemented so that MMA's are managed according to the MMA prescription.

5. ENERGY RESOURCES

a. Broad Objective

The Ministry of Natural Resources will contribute to the implementation of Ontario's energy security policy through its allocation of land and water to various uses.

b. Objective

To increase the proportion of Ontario's energy consumption provided from resources within the province.

To increase reliance on renewable and recoverable energy resources and to decrease reliance on crude oil.

c. Target

By 1995 to increase the contribution provided by the province's indigenous energy resources from the 1978 level of 22 percent to a level of 37.5 percent.

d. Strategy

- **identifying lands and water which have a potential for providing energy resources i.e. hydraulic power, uranium, oil, gas, lignite, peat, wood, etc.;**
- **allocating land and water for energy production in a manner which reflects both the importance of energy supply and the other resource potentials of the area;**
- **encouraging interim uses on lands and waters with significant energy potential which would not preclude their future use for energy production;**
- **encouraging energy recovery programs such as the use of forest residues from sawmill and pulpmill operations; and**
- **identifying fuelwood sources from Crown lands near urban areas.**

e. Discussion

In order to assist in the implementation of this policy, the Ministry will direct resource management programs towards the identification of indigenous energy sources. It will also cooperate with other agencies and the private sector in the identification and development of these sources.

The continued use of existing power generation and transmission facilities will be acknowledged in Ministry plans. In addition, the Ministry will continue its involvement in the planning and design of future pipelines, and power generation or transmission facilities.

The Ministry will encourage the development of energy sources in such a way as to minimize the negative impact on land productivity and resource utilization.

Land and water needs for hydraulic power, for forest biomass production as well as for the extraction of lignite, peat, oil, gas and uranium may compete with other land uses for available land and water resources. Conflicts between land uses may be analysed through the *Environmental Assessment Act* process on a site by site basis.

Within the Timmins District, hydroelectric facilities currently produce an average output of 15,245 kilowatts.

No undeveloped sites have been identified within the District for future hydroelectric production.

For hydraulic sites with an average output of less than 2 megawatts, the Ministry of Natural Resources will entertain development proposals from any prospective developers.

Other potential energy sources include extensive peat deposits, especially those in the Great Clay Belt.

C: resource policies

The statements in this section express the objectives and targets which the Ministry of Natural Resources proposes to reach in specific policy areas by the year 2000 in the Timmins District.

1. AGRICULTURE

(i) Objective In accordance with the *Food Land Criteria*, the Ministry of Natural Resources will provide Class 3 and 4 Crown agricultural lands and in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food will encourage the use of Class 3 and 4 private agriculture lands for agricultural use up to the projected maximum requirements to the year 2000.

(ii) Target Designate for agricultural use 3400 hectares of Class 3 and 4 agricultural land. This includes 490 hectares of previously cleared Crown land, 2120 hectares of previously cleared private land and 790 hectares of private forested lands.

(iii) Strategy

- encouraging municipalities and other provincial agencies to endorse land use designations and severance policies which are compatible with agricultural use and are in conformity with the *Food Land Criteria*;
- encouraging the expansion of agricultural land use upon private Class 3 and 4 lands adjacent to existing agricultural communities;
- disposing of Crown lands for agricultural use with the approval of the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food;
- discouraging on the designated Class 3 and 4 Crown lands any disposition and subsequent use of land which would prevent future use for food production; and
- disposing of land for agricultural use in other than the designated area, only when it complements existing adjacent farm holdings.

(iv) Discussion Statistics Canada information indicates that in 1976, 48 farms accounted for 2989 hectares of improved farm land. These figures suggest that approximately 50 percent of the available cleared land is presently improved or under production. The balance is cleared but no longer being used for farming.

It should also be noted that 22 of the District's 48 farms are commercial operations where farming activity accounts for a significant source of income. The remaining 26 farms are considered hobby farms where actual farming activity accounts for only a minor portion of the owner's income.

An additional 134 hectares of Crown land is presently under land use permit for agricultural purposes. The majority of these lands are used only for grazing.

At this time, there are five dairy farms, one poultry farm, one potato farm, one swine operation, four vegetable and grain producers and ten beef operations.

Mountjoy Township is the most important agricultural area with about 70 percent of operating farms located there. The remaining farms are located in Ogden, Stock, Tisdale and Whitney Townships. In addition, land use permits for farming activities have been issued in Jessop, Matheson and German Townships.

An increased demand for farm land will most probably result from an increase in farm size rather than an increase in the number of farms. Generally, farms will be managed more intensively. Improvements in technology, new crop varieties, increased utilization of machinery and land improvement systems will result in greater efficiency on a per hectare basis.

It appears that the projected demand of 3400 hectares of agricultural land within the Tim-

mins District can be met from previously cleared Crown and private lands adjacent to existing agricultural developments.

Specifically, 2120 hectares of previously cleared private land and 490 hectares of previously cleared Crown land are available and currently not in agricultural production. In addition, 790 hectares of private forested land could be cleared. This land is adjacent to existing agricultural development, near existing roads and represents a minimal intrusion into the managed forest area.

2. COTTAGING

(i) Objective To complement the private sector in providing a variety of cottage opportunities, primarily to local residents.

(ii) Target The target for cottaging is to provide from Crown land up to 260 additional cottage lots by the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy

- continuing the lake planning program to ensure that sufficient lots are identified to satisfy the target and at the same time ensuring the maintenance of a quality aquatic and terrestrial environment;
- investigating the District's small lakes and rivers to evaluate their suitability for cottaging recreation;
- making available for public disposition a variety of cottge lots including shoreline and backshore subdivision sites as well as remote locations;
- ensuring that cottage lots are disposed of at market value including associated service costs. In addition, the acquisition of a Crown lot will require ongoing commitment by lot owners for maintenance of associated facilities such as access roads and waste disposal sites; and
- monitoring the supply of lots made available by the private sector and reviewing proposals to ensure that their design and location give due regard to the maintenance of a quality aquatic and terrestrial environment.

(iv) Discussion There are 1968 lakes in Timmins District. Of these, only 91 are over 50 hectares and under current guidelines large enough to support cottaging.

There are other constraints, however, which may limit the suitability of even these larger lakes for cottage development. For example, lakes having poor shoreline conditions (rocky or unstable materials), lakes supporting lake trout populations or lakes that are biologically very productive (eutrophic) are generally not suitable for cottaging. In addition, the absence of guaranteed public access may eliminate lakes that would otherwise have potential.

After considering the above noted limitations of the 91 lakes greater than 50 hectares, only 36 were found to have cottaging potential. Given the presently existing constraints, there are 424 potential Crown cottage sites in the Timmins District.

Considering the ever expanding road network within the District, those lakes only constrained by lack of road access (greater than eight kilometres from a public road) may provide additional potential at some point in the future.

In addition, a considerable potential for a variety of cottaging types (remote lots and backshore cluster) exists on the many lakes less than 50 hectares and on rivers. The Timmins District is presently preparing an experimental river plan for the Mattagami River. As many as 120 cottage lots could be allocated here.

The demand for cottage lots within the Timmins District is influenced by a number of factors which make an accurate reflection of need rather difficult. Current estimates of demand range from 440 to 1450 additional lots to the year 2000. This is in addition to the 940 cottages which currenly exist.

Generally, the demand for road accessed cottage lots is very high. Cottage lots are not disposed of as quickly where access is by water only.

The Crown could not satisfy all of the demand projections without utilizing all suitable cottaging lakes by the year 2000. However, the Crown could supply a portion of this demand from local lakes and maintain a supply of lots for disposal after the year 2000.

Given that 25 percent of the demand for cottage lots has historically been satisfied by adjacent districts with more lakes i.e. Horwood, Ivanhoe Lakes in Chapleau, and given that the private sector and rivers are likely to be another source of cottage lots, the District has been assigned a target of 260 additional lots from lakes in the District.

3. CROWN LAND RECREATION

(i) Objective

- to provide for recreational use by residents;
- to increase economic benefits derived from non-resident recreational use of Crown land; and
- to minimize competition between resident users and non-resident of Ontario users in areas where the quality of experience is unsatisfactory.

(ii) Target Quantifiable Crown land recreation targets have not been developed.

(iii) Strategy Currently competition between resident and non-resident of Ontario recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in Northern Ontario. In an attempt to deal with this issue, the following strategies have been identified within a Crown land recreation policy for Northern Ontario[1] and will be phased in gradually.

- Crown lands will be zoned to either permit or prohibit Crown land camping by non-residents of Ontario;
- regulations will be passed related to the use of fish and wildlife resources by non-residents of Ontario. Regulations may contain species and/or harvest limits; seasonal restrictions; and may also specify base of operations.[2]
- Crown land camping sites may be selected and leased to the private sector to be managed as campsites and made available for public use at market prices.
- all non-residents of Ontario who camp on Crown land will be required to pay a user fee.

(iv) Discussion Recently, problems relating to the use of recreational Crown land have become more pronounced. The prime reasons for this are increasing numbers of recreationists (both resident and non-resident) competing for resources (fish, game, natural areas) which are finite and, in many cases, are declining. Reasons for the decline are many but the most important include over-harvesting by recreationists and commercial users, and changes in habitat resulting from resource development activities.

As resources become, or appear to become, scarce, inevitably competition between users becomes more serious. Currently, competition between resident and non-resident recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in Northern Ontario. Principle reasons for this becoming an issue are:

(a) increased demand by more people for fewer resources;
(b) the feeling by residents of Ontario that they should receive top priority in the allocation of such resources; and
(c) the feeling that non-residents should be required to pay for the relatively high quality of resources experience Ontario's Crown lands provide and that they should contribute significantly to the tourism economy of the province.

Several studies have been conducted by the government with the objective being to identify the issues related to Crown land recreation and to provide solutions to the problems. Two key issues have been identified:

(a) the need to gain more economic benefit from non-resident recreational users; and
(b) the need to reduce competition between resident and non-resident recreational users, particularly in situations where resource limitations are real or at least strongly perceived.

Basic principles which guide the Crown land recreation policy are:

(a) to provide for recreational use by non-residents in order to derive economic benefits;
(b) to allocate scarce or less plentiful resources for non-resident use in such a way as to extract maximum economic benefits; and

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(1) as defined in the Tourism Act

(2) Non-residents have a wide variety of options from which to select a base of operations while recreating on Crown land. They include the following categories:
(a) Provincial Park campground - National Park campground;
(b) Commercial campground, hotel, motel, cabin;
(c) Licenced tourist outfitting establishment including base and outpost camps;
(d) Cottages owned by the non-resident;
(e) Cottages owned by a friend or relative;
(f) Crown land - designated access points and undeveloped and undesignated areas;
(g) Crown land - under authorization of a land use permit.

(c) to minimize competition between resident users and non-resident users in areas where either, because of limited resource or congestion, the quality of experience is unsatisfactory.

4. FIRE MANAGEMENT

Although fire is not a land use itself, it can have a significant impact on land management. Just as land uses are affected by fire, they also can affect fire potential. Wild fires and prescribed fire can also modify the natural resource base and therefore its ability to deliver natural resource products.

(i) Objective

- to prevent personal injury, loss of life, and social disruption resulting from a forest fire;
- to minimize the negative impact of fire on public works, private property and the natural resources of Ontario; and
- to utilize the natural benefits of fire in achieving Ministry objectives for land and resource management.

(ii) Target Targets for fire control and use in the District are set and dictated by the targets established in specific land and resource management plans and in accordance with the stated objectives.

(iii) Strategy The fire management program performs a support function that provides expert knowledge and specialized services in the matters of fire control and fire use to client groups within and outside the Ministry.

Those services will be carried out by:

- protecting values at risk through measures that prevent the occurrence of wildfires and controlling those wildfires that threaten values; and
- using prescribed fire as an approved resource management technique.

The fire management program will be conducted within a comprehensive planning system and implemented in accordance with:

- area plans that prescribe the fire management objectives for the District; and
- delivery plans that describe the administrative procedures and operating guides necessary to accomplish the fire management objectives set out in the area plans.

Every forest fire in the District will receive a response, and each response will be governed by:

- the predicted behaviour of the fire; and
- the potential impact of the fire on persons, property and values.

The fire management program will be performed in a well planned, safe and cost effective manner while ensuring that:

- legislated obligations are met;
- Ministry responsibilities are fulfilled; and
- all land and resource management requirements, relative to fire, are met to the extent possible.

The fire management program will maintain its standards and momentum by:

- engaging modern research and systems support techniques;
- transferring available technology into practical applications; and
- recognizing personnel as the prime component of the program.

(iv) Discussion The fire occurrence history of Timmins District for the past 10 years by five year periods, is as follows:

Year	Number of Fires	Acres
1971 — 1975	125	700
1976 — 1980	81	530
1981 — 1982	36	60

Note: Period 1961 to 1970 not available.

The major concerns relating to forest fires in Timmins District are:

- recreation and industrial fires caused by the population concentrations and heavy mining and logging activity;
- severe fire behaviour in budworm killed balsam stands particularly in the southern quadrants of the District. During spring hazards these fuels can be expected to be in their most volatile condition prior to green-up of the forests; and
- large cut-over areas that have been regenerated to young spruce and jack pine. Up to $200.00 per acre have been invested in these areas. For the next 15 to 20 years these young stands will be highly susceptible to fire starts and rapid fire spread in high hazard fire conditions.

In order to achieve the stated objectives and minimize the above concerns and impacts the Timmins District program will continue to:

- administer and enforce the *Forest Fire Prevention Act*;
- developing fire prevention and control agreements with municipalities, forest industries and others;
- encouraging fire prevention on Crown and private lands through education and information dissemination;
- ensuring an appropriate response to every wildfire; and
- ensuring that development and resource extraction activities in forested areas are designed so as to minimize fire spread and impact.

The use of prescribed fire in the District will be expanded to reduce fire hazards in budworm killed balsam stands and slash areas.

5. FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

The fisheries resource is managed for both recreational and commercial uses. In addition to specific policies for commercial and sport fishing (including lake trout) there is also a need for a general policy related to fisheries management.

a. General

(i) Objective To protect, enhance, maintain and rehabilitate fish communities and their environment in order to provide an optimum contribution of fish, fishing opportunities, and their associated benefits to society.

(ii) Strategy

- monitoring fish communities for signs of stress, and where stress is identified, taking corrective action;
- rehabilitating degraded aquatic communities by habitat improvement and stocking;
- enforcing current fisheries legislation consistently and equitably to ensure that both anglers and commercial fishermen participate in co-operative management and adhere to their catch limits and quotas, in order to protect the fish stocks and guarantee their perpetuation for the future;
- insuring that the environmental quality essential to the health of the aquatic communities is retained;
- allocating the fisheries resource among user groups to provide an optimum mix of benefits based on an objective and careful examination of all relevant biological, social, and economic factors, to ensure that optimum benefits accrue to the residents of Ontario and to ensure that a healthy and balanced fish community is maintained;
- improving access to waters capable of sustaining additional recreational fishing; and
- expanding knowledge for more effective future management (e.g. creel census, lake inventory surveys, experimental management).

(iii) Discussion The Timmins Administrative District is situated within the Hudson-James Bay drainage system. All waters, therefore, flow in a northerly direction. The primary watershed division is further divided into secondary and tertiary watersheds and watershed units. There are 20 watershed units within Timmins District. For the most part, the rivers tend to be slow moving with few exceptional rapids.

The morphometry of the District's rivers and lakes is a result of both the geologic processes that occurred during the last glacial retreat and, to a lesser extent, the underlying geology of the area.

Warm water lakes make up about 93 percent of the District's water base and are typically found in conjunction with the extensive deposits of thick glacial tills that cover much of this area. These lakes are generally irregular in shape, shallow and have gently sloping shorelines. With the exception of several reservoir lakes created by Ontario Hydro dams (Night Hawk, Frederickhouse and Kenogamissi), most of the warm water lakes in the District are rather small in size.

Cold water lakes account for a small percentage of the District's water base and are generally associated with the several esker formations and outwash deposits that are present within the District.

Most of the major river systems in the District are controlled to some degree by Ontario Hydro installations. The resulting reservoir lakes experience varying degrees of water level fluctuations throughout the year as Hydro attempts to optimize water levels for power generation.

The total sustainable fish productivity in the Timmins District is 288,500 kilograms per year. Sport fish species account for about 30 percent of this total, or 88,700 kilograms per year. Of the total potential sport fish production, warm water species (pike and pickerel) account for about 98 percent, or 86,700 kilograms per year.

b. Sport Fishing

(i) Objective To maintain opportunities for a diversified angling experience and meet the future angling demand for all species within the limits of sustained yield management.

(ii) Target To satisfy angling demand through the provision of up to 88,700 kilograms of sport fish per year.

(iii) Strategy

- providing angling opportunities for all species found in the water of the Timmins District;
- promoting the greater utilization by anglers of less desirable fish species;
- directing management efforts towards the prevention of habitat destruction and the rehabilitation of degraded aquatic habitats; and
- encouraging relocation of fishing demand through such means as season adjustment and the provision or control of access.

(iv) Discussion Northern pike and yellow pickerel are the mainstay of the sport fishery in the Timmins District. These warm water species are able to support a much higher degree of fishing pressure than the slower growing trout species.

It is estimated that as much as 30 percent of the District's population sport fish, making it one of the most significant recreational activities in the Timmins District. An estimated 120,000 angler days are generated annually within the District. Approximately 95 percent of this use is generated by local residents. The majority of the non-local angling pressure occurs in the southern most portion of the District and is essentially an extension of the larger amount of non-local angling that takes place in Gogama and Kirkland Lake Districts. Fisheries management staff within the District estimate that approximately 32,000 kilograms of sport fish are annually removed from the productive water base in the Timmins District.

Projections indicate that the demand for angling opportunities will increase by approximately 12 percent by the year 2000. This would result in an increase of about 14,400 angler days so that by the year 2000, 134,400 angler days would occur annually within the Timmins District. In terms of the future harvest demand, 40,300 kilograms of sport fish would be taken annually based on the present level of fishing success (0.3 kg/angler/day).

Based on the future demand projections indicated above, it would appear that the District's harvest potential would be more than sufficient to meet future pressure if anglers continue to harvest at the present rate.

c. Lake Trout

(i) Objective Manage for the survival and maintenance of significant lake trout populations as well as the provision of angling opportunities.

(ii) Target Designate six type A1 and B1 lakes, one type A2 and B2 lakes and one type C lake. A rationale for the designation of prime lake trout lakes can be found in appendix B.

(iii) Strategy

- managing type A1 and B1 lakes exclusively for lake trout;
- managing type A2 and B2 lakes for lake trout but consider other objectives on a case by case basis; and
- managing type C lakes for other uses as required.

(iv) Discussion Lake trout waters are generally recognized as the least fertile and most fragile aquatic systems to maintain. The lakes are sensitive to stresses imposed upon their ecosystems. Man's influence historically has often resulted in excess eutrophication, over-exploitation and the introduction of non-native species. These facts in conjunction with the popularity of lake trout fishing necessitate the provision of stringent management guidelines to ensure continue existence of the present lake trout populations.

In the Timmins District type A1 lakes consist of Currie, Ferrier, Radisson, Muskasenda and Fortune. No type A2 lakes exist, Dana Lake is classed as type B1, Clear Water Lake is type B2 and Gibson Lake is type C. Within the 120 metre area surrounding lake trout lakes, forest harvesting will only be permitted if it is carefully controlled and the lake trout habitat is protected.

d. Commercial Fishing

(i) Objective Encourage the harvest of commercial fish populations where it is biologically and economically feasible.

(ii) Target Commercial fishing will be considered on inland lakes on a lake by lake basis.

Identify additional bait fish harvesting areas.

(iii) Strategy

- providing for commercial food fisheries where appropriate;
- setting regulations and quotas to promote a sustained yield of commercial fish species from commercially fished waters;
- promoting the development of local markets for commercial fish species taken in the Timmins District; and
- attempting to increase the public acceptance of commercial fishing operations in certain areas.

(iv) Discussion Within the Timmins District there is one commercial gill net licence to take whitefish from the Mattagami River below Kenogamissi Falls. The main purpose of this licence is to remove coarse fish to enhance the sport fishing on Kenogmissi Lake. All fish caught on the licence are sold locally in the Timmins area. A total of ten (10) bait fish licences are issued in the District. All minnows are sold to the local markets.

It is expected that the demand for coarse fish species will increase steadily over the next twenty years. Similarly, the demand for bait fish is expected to increase at a rate consistent with increases in sport fishing activity.

A comparison of the present and potential commercial fish harvest indicates an under-utilization of the resource. Consequently, expansion of commercial harvesting will be considered on those lakes where it would result in a more balanced harvest of the total fisheries resource.

Although information regarding the bait fish population is very limited, it is felt that the potential harvest is substantially greater than the current harvest. The Timmins District is presently a large net importer of bait fish. Considering the expansion potential that exists, active resource development could enable this District to be a net exporter. Expansion of the industry should be encouraged to meet the demand for bait fish but only where no detrimental effects on the sport fishery are anticipated.

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6. FOREST MANAGEMENT

(i) Broad Objective To provide for a continuous contribution to the economy by forest based industries and to provide for other uses of the forest through sound forest management.

(ii) Objective

- within the limits of sustained yield management to provide to the Regions' forest based industries a supply of wood sufficient to meet estimated industrial requirements; and
- to encourage the production of the maximum "value added" to the provincial economy from the industrial use of the forest resource by promoting as full and complete a utilization of the available forest resources as is commercially possible.

(iii) Target To annually provide 196,000 cubic metres of conifer and 137,000 cubic metres of hardwood from Crown land (within Management Units administered by the District).

(iv) Strategy

- managing in a multiple use setting 381,500 hectares of production forest to provide for present and future commitments to the forest based industries currently established;
- gathering the required information on regeneration techniques, soils, growth and yield data which will permit intensive forest management;
- determine the required level of forest management and implement silvicultural programs to obtain this level;
- ensuring that expansions of current industries and/or the establishment of new industries are based upon increased utilization of tree species and products currently under-utilized. Further use of under-utilized hardwoods will tend to free additional volumes of coniferous material which is found in assocation with hardwood working groups. Encouraging the exchange of wood fibre between sawmills and pulpmills will further increase utilization;
- increasing advice and/or assistance to encourage forest management on private land;
- accelerating the privatization of silvicultural operations through forest management agreements and incentives to private tree nurseries;
- increasing the use of fire management and improved suppression techniques in areas of high timber values;
- increasing the emphasis on modified harvesting techniques in order to increase natural regeneration and forest utilization;
- accelerating the annual allowable cut where warranted by age class distribution; and
- ensuring that forest management plans are in place and are prepared within the framework of multiple use management.

(v) Discussion The Timmins Administrative District is responsible for the overall management of the Timmins Management Unit (Crown and patent working circles) and the Northern Ontario limits (Southern Working Circle) of the Q.N.S. Paper Company Limited.

Four other management units are partially located within the Timmins District. These include the Abitibi Price Incorporated limits (Smooth Rock Falls Concession), the Gogama Crown Management Unit, the Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company Limited Management Unit, and the Watabeag Crown Management Unit. These units are managed by the Cochrane, Gogama, Kapuskasing and Kirkland Lake Administrative Districts respectively.

The forest based industry is very important to the economy of the Timmins area. At the present time, there are two major sawmills and one waferboard manufacturer operating in the District.

In 1979-80 these three major plants processed approximately 642,500 cubic metres of wood fibre.

Several small sawmills located in the District also produce a small quantity of lumber, mining timber, railway ties and fence posts. As well, a small but increasing amount of wood is also cut for fuelwood for local sale.

Table 1 is a summary of forest management in the Timmins District.

At the present time, 100 percent of the allowable cut calculated for the Q.N.S. Paper Company Limited Unit is committed to that company. To date the company has not always fully utilized the available supply on their unit, but with the new mill expansion in Thorold this will mean a fuller utilization of both conifer and hardwood. Consequently, volume commitments from this unit are expected to remain unchanged throughout the planning period.

The Timmins Management Unit is presently undergoing a management plan revision. The planning period will run from 1981 to 2001. New allowable cut calculations are being put in place and new industry commitments will follow. Indications are that there will be a slight reduction in the conifer commitment but possibly an increase in the hardwood allocation from the management area.

This situation will mean that while some further expansion in hardwood utilization could be encouraged on the Timmins Unit, local industry should not expect a larger conifer allotment from the Timmins Unit. Any increased requirements of local sawmills will have to come from wood supplies that are external to the District.

It is difficult to predict with any certainty the available supply of hardwood species until the 1981-2001 Management Plan for the Timmins Unit has been completed. However, estimates indicate a current under-utilization of hardwood on the Timmins Unit of approximately 31,000 cubic metres annually. It is anticipated that the new expansion of Waferboard Corporation will result in a higher utilization of this surplus.

As the availability of wood fibre from Crown land becomes less flexible, local industry has increasingly looked to the private land sector in recent years as an alternate source of wood.

TABLE 1 SUMMARY FOREST MANAGEMENT, TIMMINS MANAGEMENT UNIT, AND THE Q.N.S. PAPER COMPANY LIMITED MANAGEMENT UNIT SOUTHERN WORKING CIRCLE

	Cubic Metres Conifer	Cubic Metres Hardwood
Present annual allowable cut (Crown)	200,000	122,000
Anticipated annual allowable cut (Crown)	196,000	137,000
Annual allowable cut (private)	54,000	32,000
Present harvest (Crown)	169,000	52,000
Present harvest (private)	50,000	9,000
Present commitments to industry (Crown)	202,000	106,000
Present local utilization (Crown, private, imported)	532,000	111,000

The present conifer commitment to industry from Crown land exceeds both the present and anticipated allowable cuts calculated for the units administered by the Timmins District.

Over the past three years, the average harvest from private land has approximated 50,000 cubic metres of conifer and 9,000 cubic metres of hardwood annually. However, unless these lands are managed and regenerated after harvesting these harvests will not be sustainable over the long term.

In the event that private land wood fibre becomes less available in the future, it will be unlikely that the reduced volumes could be replaced from Crown land.

It would appear evident from the foregoing discussion that there is very little room for local mill expansion that is based on additional commitments of conifer species. Sawmill operations will continue to depend on external wood supplies where these are available. There is, on the other hand, the potential for an expansion of hardwood using industries to more completely utilize the available hardwood supply.

Future industrial demand will undoubtedly increase due to such factors as technological improvements and mill modernization. In most forest management units there is sufficient variance between the present annual harvest and recent calculations of the annual allowable cut, to accommodate a portion of this growth over the next 20 years. However, if localized timber supply problems materialize, the primary responsibility to alleviate the shortage will rest with the forest industry through better utilization of existing timber supplies. For its part, the Ministry will provide improved forest protection and will investigate ways of improving wood allocations.

Proposed forest management agreements in the District will help accommodate increased future requirements of the woods industry. In addition, it will be necessary for the Ministry to encourage its forest management efforts on private lands and assist private land owners in regeneration on harvested areas. This will be necessary to ensure a continued supply of wood fibre from private land.

7. MINERAL MANAGEMENT

a. Broad Objective

To encourage a balanced economic and social contribution to Northeastern Ontario by the identification, orderly development and utilization of mineral and other earth resources.

b. Metallic and Non-Metallic Minerals and Fossil Fuels

(i) Objective To encourage exploration and development of the mineral resources of the Timmins District.

(ii) Target To maintain the majority of the land base open and available for mineral exploration and development.

(iii) Strategy

- discouraging on lands having high or medium mineral potential, those uses which are incompatible with mineral exploration and extraction activities;
- encouraging the implementation of Ministry mineral exploration assistance and incentive programs, particularly in areas having both high employment and significant mineral potential;
- providing an accurate and comprehensive data base through field mapping projects, compilation of mineral exploration and mineral deposit data, etc.
- providing expertise on ideas of ore genesis, stratigraphic interpretation and other fields related to the finding of ore;
- compiling, in the form of Data Series Maps, current and historical, geochemical, geophysical and geological data gathered from government and company files;
- promoting co-ordination in research projects carried out by government, universities and industry in order to avoid conflict and duplications; and
- providing geological and mining reference centres and drill core storage facilities for public, industry and government use.

(iv) Discussion Most of the Timmins District is classed as high to medium mineral potential with some areas in the south west of the District classed as unknown.

The high mineral potential of much of the District is due to the large area of metavolcanic - metasedimentary rocks (gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc), and associated mafic to ultramafic intrusive rocks (nickel, asbestos, copper, talc, magnesite). While mineral exploration has been cyclic in nature, Timmins has always been a leader in exploration activity in the province. In spite of periodic poor market conditions, many companies and individuals remain involved in mineral exploration and development activities in the Timmins area. This level of mineral exploration is a good prediction of future mineral production and employment.

District land use policies must ensure that the majority of the land base remains open and available for future mineral exploration.

There are currently numerous producing mines within the Timmins Administrative District. The major one being Kidd Creek Mines Limited which operates a property in Kidd Township from which silver, copper, zinc, lead, cadmium and tin are produced. The company also operates a site in Hoyle Township which produces gold. Pamour Porcupine Mines Limited produces gold, copper and silver from four properties located in the Timmins District. Dome Mines Limited produces gold from the Dome Mine located in Tisdale Township. The combined milling production of the areas' mines is estimated to exceed seven million tonnes annually.

Much economic benefit results from the mining industry in Timmins. Being the biggest single employer in the area, the mining industry generates close to one hundred million dollars in wages, goods and services annually.

The anticipated demand worldwide for metallic minerals and the favourable geology of the Timmins District suggest continuation of the present intensity of mineral exploration activity.

Current trends in the energy field suggest that peat as a fossil fuel may become a viable energy source in the near future. Therefore the District's peat resources may be considered as a potential energy source in land use planning.

c. Mineral Aggregate

(i) Objective To meet anticipated future demand for mineral aggregate with minimal disturbance to natural and cultural resources and the social environment.

(ii) Target The District target for mineral aggregate production is to ensure a total cumulative supply of 52.3 million tonnes for the period 1982 to 2000. The target represents the minimum supply which must be protected.

(iii) Strategy

- ensuring that areas designated as critical deposits are available for aggregate extraction. Compatible land uses are to be permitted on critical deposits on Crown lands prior to extraction of aggregate resource. On private lands, the Ministry will encourage compatible land uses which do not preclude the extraction of aggregate resources;
- encouraging that areas designated as significant deposits are available for aggregate extraction. Compatible land uses will be encouraged;
- ensuring that unclassified areas are explored sufficiently to assess their probable quantity and quality of mineral aggregate;
- designing programs to more accurately determine the aggregate mineral potential of lands close to (within 30 km) areas of high consumption;
- encouraging, through the Quarry Permit system and otherwise, better management practices in the extraction and utilization of high quality aggregates in order to minimize such undesirable practices as potholing and high-grading of aggregate deposits;
- encouraging, through the Quarry Permit system and otherwise, better management practices in the rehabilitation of exhausted pits;
- encouraging, through municipal planning mechanisms, the appropriate treatment of existing pits and quarries, wayside pits and quarries and critical aggregate areas; and
- identifying provincially significant deposits (greater than 100,000,000 tonnes) of high quality crushable aggregate to supply possible future large scale extraction and transportation to areas of need.

(iv) Discussion The Ministry cannot guarantee continued use or present levels of production from legally existing pits and quarries. Therefore, as a means of ensuring the protection and availability of adequate aggregate resources, the Ministry in its plans identifies the critical aggregate resource areas and generally permits aggregate extraction in most areas of the District.

The Ministry is not seeking large areas solely for aggregate extraction. Rather, it is seeking, where possible, designations such as forestry or agriculture which provides for ongoing uses without precluding future aggregate production.

Aggregate resource areas in Timmins District are rated as critical, significant, or unclassified based mainly on quality of material and accessibility.

Critical aggregate resource areas are known to contain deposits of high quality crushable aggregate. These resource areas are within the City of Timmins or are close to paved highways.

Significant aggregate resource areas include all deposits of gravel and sand within ten

kilometres of a paved road. Within the City of Timmins nearly all gravel and sand deposits are considered significant.

Major aggregate users in this District include the Ministry of Transportation and Communication and the forest industry. These consumers utilize major quantities of sand and gravel for road construction and maintenance.

The mining industry, another aggregate user, requires quantities of material for backfilling of worked stopes.

The average annual consumption between 1977 and 1979 was approximately 2,616,000 metric tons. It is estimated that between 60 and 70 percent of this production is in the form of low quality pit run material.

Production from Crown land accounts for about 47 percent of the annual production. Major Crown land users include the Ministry of Transportation and Communications and the Ministry of Natural Resources. Quarry permits issued to private individuals and firms by the Ministry of Natural Resources also account for a significant amount of consumption.

It is anticipated that over the long term aggregate demand will approximate present utilization. Given the present rate of consumption (2,616,000 metric tons annually from 1977 to 1979), approximately 52,300,000 metric tons of aggregate will be required to the year 2000. Approximately 35 percent of this total, or 18,300,000 metric tons, must consist of high quality crushable aggregate.

8. PROVINCIAL PARKS

(i) Goal and Objective To provide a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities, and to protect provincially significant natural, cultural and recreational environments within a system of provincial parks.

- Protection Objective: To protect provincially significant elements of natural and cultural landscape of Ontario.
- Recreation Objective: To provide provincial park outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from high-intensity day use to low-intensity wilderness experience.
- Heritage Appreciation Objective: To provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario.
- Tourism Objective: To provide Ontario's residents and out-of-province visitors with opportunities to discover and experience the distinctive regions of the province.

(ii) Target Targets for the park system have been developed in association with each of four policy objectives. These targets express the level of service which the provincial park system should achieve if the objectives of the system are to be met.

Earth and Life Science - To achieve the earth and life science targets, it has been determined that ecological representation of 113 landscape units is required in the Northern Region. It has also been determined that representation of 198 earth science themes/features is possible in the Northern Region.

Systematic earth and life science inventories are ongoing to determine the location of feasible nature reserve parks or zones or other acceptable arrangements as may be required to fulfill the objectives of the provincial parks program.

Historical - Comprehensive studies dealing with the representation of historical resource themes relevant to the Northern Region are not complete. Therefore, no targets have been developed for the District.

Recreation and Tourism — The day use recreation target identified for the Timmins District is 41,600 opportunities for residents of the District and sufficient additional opportunities to meet tourist demand (28,600 opportunitiies).

The car camping recreation target for the Timmins District is 23,700 opportunities for residents of the District and sufficient additional opportunities to meet tourist demand (31,300 opportunities).

Back country recreation targets for the Northern Region are:

Wilderness	163,000 opportunities
Non-wilderness	71,000 opportunities

These targets have not been assigned by District.

Heritage Appreciation - The provincial parks in the District and neighbouring districts will provide for ample opportunities for exploration and appreciation of our natural and cultural heritage.

(iii) Strategy

- encouraging tourist use of provincial parks within the District and providing additional supply, supplementary to private sector supply, when necessary;
- monitoring the capacity in District provincial parks to meet day use and camping targets;
- assessing the park system within the District to determine whether sufficient opportunities exist for the exploration and appreciation of the natural and cultural heritage.
- monitoring the capacity in the District provincial parks to provide wilderness and non-wilderness backcountry travel;
- conducting earth science, life science and cultural inventories, within and outside of the provincial parks system; and
- reviewing, within the context of the District land use planning process, park candidates in order to determine whether a particular candidate:
  - (i) should be recommended for park status;
  - (ii) should be dropped from further consideration for park status;
  - (iii) should be identified as an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest(1).

(iv) Discussion There is one existing park in the District. This park provides a developed and undeveloped supply of 61,000 day use recreation opportunities and some 93,000 car-camping opportunities. This park does not offer any wilderness and non-wilderness backcountry recreation opportunities.

In addition to the one existing park, Table 2 identifies the status of candidate park areas.

As earth science, life science and cultural inventories continue, sites will be proposed for park status or zones or other acceptable arrangements as may be required to fulfill the objectives of the provincial parks program. One such arrangement is to designate the site as an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest.

Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest are areas of land and water which may contribute to the achievement of the Ministry's protection objective, and complement the Provincial Park system by providing or encouraging protection for additional areas not regulated as provincial parks.

Where Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest occur on public land managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ministry will ensure that the land uses and activities which occur provide for the protection of the identified values. On private lands, the Ministry will, through co-operation with others attempt to ensure that landowners are aware of significant features on their properties and seek the owner's co-operation in protecting such features. The identification of Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest on private land does not indicate any intent of the Ministry to acquire that land or restrain any private use.

TABLE 2 STATUS OF CANDIDATE PARK AREAS

Candidate	Area (Hectares)	Classification	Target Achievement	Recommendation
Dana Jowsey	2547	Recreation	29,000 day use opportunities and 22,000 car camping opportunities.	Recommended for park status when Kettle Lakes park is used to capacity.
Evelyn Township	3.6	Nature Reserve	Internationally recognized earth science site.	Recommended for park status.

(1) Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest are areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features which have been identified as having values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study or education. They need not become "Nature Reserves" under the Parks Act, and their identification on private land does not indicate any intent of the government to acquire land or to restrain or prevent any private use of land.

9. TOURISM

(i) Objective To provide from public lands and waters and to encourage on other lands and waters a continuous contribution to the economy from tourism and its related industries provided that:

- the capacity of the supporting natural resources base is not exceeded; and
- opportunities continue to exist for public use adjacent to urban centres and general recreation use by the local users.

(ii) Strategy

- identifying those specific areas where both the land base and the resources are capable of supporting expansion of an existing or new tourist facility;
- increasing dialogue with the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation concerning resource potential and public demands on those resources;
- increasing dialogue with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture concerning the identification and preservation of historical and cultural features for interpretative purposes;
- increasing dialogue with tourism operators to aid in identifying what resource management problems are being experienced and to determine methods of alleviating those problems; and
- attempting to locate new Crown land camping and recreational facilities away from areas where significant conflict with tourism facilities may occur.

(iii) Discussion Relative to other areas of the province, the resource oriented commercial tourist industry in the Timmins District is rather small.

Generally, lodges, outpost camps and to a lesser extent, housekeeping cabins, provide a more remote type of experience that often centers around fishing and hunting. Tent and trailer campgrounds, on the other hand, are usually located close to the main highways and cater more to family groups. These campgrounds often provide a variety of services that may include hydro, toilets, sewage dumping, showers, laundry and store facilities.

Tent and trailer campgrounds in the District result in approximately 65,000 user days yearly, most of which is generated locally.

That portion of the tourist industry in the Timmins District which is dependent upon the fish and wildlife resource is not expected to expand significantly in the future.

When compared to other areas in the region, such as the Gogama or Chapleau areas, Timmins District does not have the large natural resource base to attract a substantial number of new visitors to traditional outdoor recreation activities such as camping, canoeing, fishing and hunting. Essentially, improvements in the commercial tourist sector are expected to be more in the upgrading of already existing facilities to provide a more diverse and family oriented recreational package, rather than in the development of more facilities.

TABLE 3 PRESENT DEVELOPMENT AND USE: COMMERCIAL TOURISM FACILITIES, TIMMINS DISTRICT

Facility	No. of Units	Persons Per Unit	Percent Occupancy	Length of Season	User Days
Hotels & Motels	1040	1.5	72	365	410,000
Tent & Trailer Campground	257	4.0	52	120	64,000
Lodges & Resorts	25	2.5	70	200	9,000
Housekeeping Cottages	15	2.5	70	100	2,600
Outpost Camps	1	4.0	50	150	300
Youth Camps	53	4.0	60	150	19,000
TOTAL	1391	-	-	-	504,900

10. WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

The wildlife resource is managed to provide both recreational and commercial benefits. In addition to specific policies for wildlife recreation and fur production there is also a need for a general policy related to wildlife management.

a. General

(i) Objective To provide optimum social and economic benefits to the residents of Ontario consistent with the maintenance of healthy wildlife populations.

(ii) Strategy

- meeting the demand for hunting and viewing recreation opportunities for some wildlife species through the management of the species and identification and protection of their habitats;
- encouraging the transfer of demand not satisfied by certain species (e.g. moose) to other species (e.g. black bear) presently being under-utilized;
- allocating the District's wildlife resources according to the following priorities:
  - maintenance and/or rehabilitation of the resource;
  - the resource rights of Treaty Indians;
  - recreational benefits to the residents of Ontario; and
  - the greatest economic benefits to Ontario;
- providing opportunities for increased appreciation of wildlife and its environment;
- identifying and protecting rare and endangered species of wildlife and their habitat;
- identifying and protecting non-game species of wildlife and their habitat;
- encouraging hunters and trappers to be adequately trained and observe a high ethical standard;
- enforcing and encouraging the adherence to Ontario's legislation affecting wildlife and its habitat;
- improving the wildlife data base through population, habitat and harvest surveys; and
- producing and implementing District wildlife management plans.

(iii) Discussion Habitat is a major factor influencing wildlife populations. The size, physiological well-being and reproductive success of wildlife populations are largely dependent upon the quality and quantity of food and cover available. The capability to produce habitat is related to soils and climate, since these affect the type, abundance and diversity of plant species present. Actual or existing habitat conditions are also dependent upon present land use (e.g. forestry).

In addition to its intrinsic value, wildlife is an important focus of outdoor recreation in the Timmins District. Hunting and viewing by residents and non-Ontario residents contribute to the social and economic well-being of the province.

Wildlife species found in the Timmins District are those typically associated with a boreal, wildlife habitat. The majority of the wildlife are non-game species. These non-game species are essential in the maintaining of ecological balance, along with other species, and are an important component of the food chain.

Management efforts for non-game species generally involve the identification and protection of important habitats.

b. Moose

(i) Objective To provide through an increase in the moose herd size, opportunities for additional economic and recreational benefits.

(ii) Target Increase the herd size in the District to 2,900 moose and the annual harvest to 500 moose by the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy

- regulating the harvest in each wildlife management unit (WMU) to a biologically sound level;
- directing or distributing the hunting pressure to avoid localized under or over harvests;
- providing opportunities for viewing and photographing;
- ensuring that moose habitat is maintained or improved through forest management or other activities; and
- controlling predators in problem areas through trapping or through more direct predator control measures.

(iv) Discussion There are portions of three wildlife management units in the District although only one of these, WMU 30, is administered by the Timmins District.

The estimated present moose population for the entire Timmins District is 1,360 animals. The present total reported annual harvest for the District in 1981 was 190 moose which is greater than the allowable harvest of 180 moose.

The targeted moose population for the District by the year 2000 is 2,900 animals with an annual allowable harvest of 500 animals. This potential population and harvest is greater than current levels. Interim restrictions on the harvest are necessary to allow the herd to build up to maximum potential.

c. Black Bear

(i) Objective To increase the opportunities for black bear hunting and viewing.

(ii) Target To promote a harvest of between 100 and 170 black bear annually.

(iii) Strategy

- promoting black bear as a desirable big game resource to hunters and commercial outfitters;
- encouraging safe viewing opportunities for black bear;
- encouraging the total utilization of black bear taken by hunting;
- increasing research efforts in the areas of population dynamics and habitat definition; and
- encouraging the harvest of bear particularly in areas where they are a high nuisance factor.

(iv) Discussion The bear population in Timmins District has been estimated at 610 based on a moderate density of one bear per 13.9 square kilometres.

During the past years the kill has ranged from 10 - 25 bear, the majority of which have been males. Success rates are usually 15 to 20 percent, but in some years it can be much higher.

Harvest pressure on the bear population appears to be moderate and increasing gradually. The relatively stable yields, even in year after large removals of nuisance animals, suggest that the population has a substantial potential to support additional use.

d. Waterfowl

(i) Objective To contribute towards meeting the continental demand for waterfowl hunting and viewing opportunities.

(ii) Target Target figures are not available.

(iii) Strategy

- assessing and protecting important wetland habitat and staging grounds;
- increasing research efforts; and
- encouraging an increase in the harvesting of specified duck species.

(iv) Discussion The most common waterfowl species found within the District are blue wing teals, mallards, ring necked ducks and scaups. Continental populations of Canada geese and snow geese migrate through the area. Figures indicate that waterfowl in the Planning Region are probably being under-harvested. Any attempt however to increase the waterfowl harvest of any species must take into account flyway and continental harvests and populations.

The demand for waterfowl hunting opportunities is expected to increase at a rate proportional to the increase in demand for other hunting opportunities.

There is some potential for increased utilization of the waterfowl resource in Timmins District; however, the migratory nature of the resource necessitates a co-ordinated, continental effort. Except for the protection of important habitat areas, increased local management efforts are not presently justified as the existing population and habitat are not being fully utilized. The present local population is expected to meet demand to the year 2000.

e. Small Game

(i) Objective To manage small game in order to meet harvest demand to the year 2000.

(ii) Target To meet the demand for small game by the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy

- improving population, habitat, and harvest information as a base for more specific management;
- continuing to manage the resource to provide a hunting season for all small game species; and
- encouraging the development of hunter interest in small game species.

(iv) Discussion Ruffed grouse, spruce grouse and snowshoe hare are the most important small game species in the Timmins District. These species are able to thrive in a variety of forest types. Therefore, suitable habitat is widespread throughout the District.

As is the case with other game species, the demand for small game hunting opportunities is expected to increase substantially in the future.

Little potential appears to exist for increased utilization of these species along forest access roads and adjacent to Timmins primarily because of a very high present use. Although hunting pressure is excessive in these locations, the grouse population appears to reinhabit roadside areas soon after hunting ceases. This would suggest that even in heavily utilized areas, the species has the potential to provide very close to present levels of use.

A considerable potential to increase the harvest of grouse and snowshoe hares appears to exist in the more remote parts of the District. In addition, woodcocks are presently under-utilized and could support increased use.

f. Commercial Fur

(i) Objective To provide opportunities for additional social and economic benefits through increased utilization of the fur resource. Fur management will promote the maintenance of healthy fur bearer populations, species diversity and humane trapping practices.

(ii) Target To increase the annual harvest of beaver to 2,100 pelts and maintain the existing annual harvest of fisher, lynx and marten. A substantial increase in the harvest of other furs will be encourged.

(iii) Strategy

- increasing the capability for setting and assessing quotas for beaver and other fur bearing species;
- encouraging efficiency among present trappers and attracting new trappers through trapper education programs;
- protecting and managing fur bearer habitat;
- enforcing quotas and legislation related to commercial fur management; and
- encourage the establishment of local trappers councils.

(iv) Discussion The major fur bearing species in the District include: beaver, muskrat, marten, fox, mink, squirrel, weasel, lynx, wolf, otter and fisher. The beaver is by far the most important in terms of the number of pelts taken.

It is estimated that the District's beaver population is approximately 10,500 animals. The potential, maximum harvest per year (quota) is 2,100 beaver across the District. In the 1978-79 season, 75 percent of this quota was taken. A considerable potential to increase the beaver harvest exists.

The harvest (total number of pelts from all species) and the gross annual return for the 1978-79 season in the Timmins District was 4,370 and $132,000 respectively. If fur prices and demand continues to rise, a greater importance will be placed upon the District's fur resources.

g. Non-consumptive Uses (Non-hunting, Non-trapping)

(i) Objective

- to prevent additional species from being endangered or threatened;
- to improve the status of existing endangered or threatened species with the objective of removing them from the endangered species list; and
- to maintain populations of all wildlife species (both non-game and game) at levels sufficient to:
  - provide opportunities for recreational enjoyment, aesthetic appreciation, scientific investigation, and educational uses,
  - provide benefits from tourism,
  - ensure environmental quality and ecosystem integrity, and
  - ensure the safety of the public.

(ii) Strategy

- to protect, conserve and manage all wildlife species (both non-game and game) on public and private lands, and to ensure the perpetuation of diverse high quality habitats;
- to identify wildlife species in the categories listed below and to protect or manage populations of these species if the best available scientific, social and economic data indicate that such action is necessary to achieve the above objectives. These categories include:
  - endangered, threatened or rare species, and
  - populations of significant wildlife species (both non-game and game);
- to work co-operatively with government agencies at the federal, provincial and municipal levels, and with private landowners, developers and other members of the private sector to achieve the protection of all wildlife resources (both non-game and game);
- to increase non-government participation in the identification and management of wildlife, in particular, endangered, threatened or rare species; and

- to provide extension services which promote an understanding of the value of wildlife resources (both non-game and game), and non-consumptive uses, and which enhance social benefits and tourism.

11. WILD RICE

(i) Objective To provide sustained optimum social and economic benefits to the people of Ontario by stimulating the use and management of wild rice, recognizing its traditional significance and potential economic benefits to native people.

To provide a source of food for native people and other local residents.

To allocate harvesting rights for personal use and commercial purposes, among all interested Ontario residents and corporations, consistent with the requirements of traditional users.

To provide opportunities to increase the productive areas for cultivating wild rice and to enhance quality and yields, particularly in natural waters.

To stabilize annual production.

To improve the overall economic return to harvesters, processors, marketers and others involved in the wild rice industry.

(ii) Target To increase the annual harvest and related benefits.

(iii) Strategy

- assessing the potential for harvest through an investigation of the extent and stability of existing wild rice stands as well as the feasibility of introducing new stands;
- encouraging the processing of "green" rice within the Timmins District;
- restricting the issuance of harvesting licences in areas where it would be in conflict with waterfowl management; and
- discouraging shoreline and other development which would have an adverse impact upon wild rice stands.

(iv) Discussion Although wild rice is present in a number of lakes and streams in the Timmins District, its relative abundance is insignificant compared to that of other parts of Ontario, notably the northwest.

While the Timmins District accounts for about 33 percent of the wild rice production in the Northern Region, evidence suggests that much of the crop now present is the result of artificial introductions prior to 1950. The grain was intentionally planted to attract waterfowl and thereby improve the quality of local hunting.

Commercial harvesting of wild rice has only occurred in the District since 1977. Presently, there are 23 licenced wild rice stands in the District.

Wild rice is a specialty item and as such, the demand is expected to remain stable or increase gradually in future years.

The potential for expansion of the wild rice industry in Timmins District is largely unknown. The first step to identifying the potential is in the identification of current resources. In this District most areas supporting wild rice are scattered and small.

It would appear that certain areas in the District may have the potential to support additional harvesting through increased management efforts. On the other hand, increased use of the resource will be discouraged in those areas where conflicts with existing uses or waterfowl management are anticipated.

12. SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT

Table 4 summarizes the targets to be achieved in the Timmins District to the year 2000. The figures have been rounded, recognizing that a finite degree of preciseness at this broad level of detail is not realistic. The targets reflect the mix of resource activities to be carried out within the District. Strategies indicating how these various targets can be achieved have been discussed previously in the Resource Policy section.

TABLE 4 — DISTRICT TARGET ACHIEVEMENT (YEAR 2000)

Program	District Target Achievement (Year 2000)
Aggregate	Protect for aggregate extraction 52.3 million tonnes to year 2000 (Crown and private land).
Agriculture	Designate 3,400 hectares of agricultural land (Crown and private)
Commercial Fishing	Selected waterbodies will be considered.
Cottaging	260 cottage lots (Year 2000).
Crown Land Recreation	n/a
Forestry (conifer) (hardwood)	196,000 cubic metres/year 137,000 cubic metres/year.
Hunting (moose) (bear)	Increase the District herd size to 2,900 moose and harvest to 500 moose annually. Promote the harvest of 100-170 black bear annually.
Mining	99% of land base open to mineral exploration. 99 + % of high to medium mineral potential area open to exploration.
Peat	n/a
Provincial Parks	Provision of 90,000 day use opportunities and 115,000 car camping opportunities possible. One existing park, and two park candidates are recommended for park status.
Roads and Modified Management Areas	n/a
Rural Residential	n/a
Sport Fishery	Provide up to 88,700 kg of sport fish annually.
Tourism	Identified two existing outpost camp lakes. Three areas were identified for further (outposts or lodges, etc.) pending further fisheries evaluation.
Trapping	2,100 beaver (indicator species only)
Urban Development	Further sites will be identified.
Wild Rice	Further sites will be identified.

D: land use areas — guidelines

The District has been divided into 17 separate areas (See Map 2 and the map inside back cover). The rationale for the division of the planning area into the smaller areas is based on the premise that the activity or mix of activities in one area is significantly different from that in adjacent areas or is carried out under different conditions.

The format for presentation of each separate area consists of three parts:

a. Area Description
This identifies the location of the area, the present use and level of development, major resource values, previous commitments (e.g. timber licences on Crown land) and known problems and issues.

b. Land Use Intent
This gives the general role of the area and indicates, where applicable, the priority of uses permitted on Crown land.

c. Land Use Activity
This lists the individual activities and developments on Crown land along with applicable guidelines. Ministry concerns about private land uses are noted where applicable.

All areas are numbered for identification purposes. The area activity form must be read in its entirety to determine the range of uses permitted and any applicable guidelines or conditions.

Where applicable the primary and secondary uses are indicated for the area. The term primary is used to convey the meaning of priority rather than intensity or abundance of use. Secondary means that a use is permitted so long as it does not conflict with the primary use of the area. Where there is a conflict in a specific area, the primary use will normally take precedence. However, there will be instances where the secondary uses, e.g. tourism, will require specific considerations in a particular portion of the area. This will require the primary use, often forestry, to adhere to the special guidelines such as the road and modified management area guidelines.

Where there is an increasing conflict with the primary use, site specific negotiations between the conflicting parties and the Ministry will attempt to resolve the conflict. Expansion of existing uses will generally be considered where it will not conflict with other uses. For example, Crown land might be made available for an individual resort to expand if its own land base is inadequate. In some areas certain uses will not be permitted to expand, Crown cottaging development for example, but existing cottage use would continue unaffected. In some instances the Ministry may wish to phase out or alter existing uses. New or unanticipated land uses may be permitted on Crown land subject to individual assessment.

Land uses on private land will generally not be objected to unless otherwise specified or restricted by legislation. The Ministry recogizes that its *Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status and that land use control of private land rests with the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH) or designated municipalities. There will be occasions when the Ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed development on private land, while in conformance with municipal official planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and MMAH. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations they may consider taking futher action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with Ministry policy. Therefore, where the Ministry indicates that it would prefer not to see certain land uses take place on private land, this is the position the Ministry will generally adopt when making input to official plans or zoning by-laws and when responding to the circulation for comment

of private proposals by MMAH or the municipality. Such responses will be restricted to concerns within the Ministry mandate.

Additional operational and development guidelines such as those for roads and modified management areas, will be incorporated into resource management plans developed to guide activities within each area in order to prevent or reduce any conflict with other uses, especially the primary and secondary uses. Where land tenure documents are granted, they will contain similar conditions for the same purpose.

While Indian Reserve lands are not subject to provincial control, it is anticipated that future development on Indian Reserves would be compatible with the intent established for the area adjacent to the Reserve.

DISTRICT DE TIMMINS DISTRICT

N

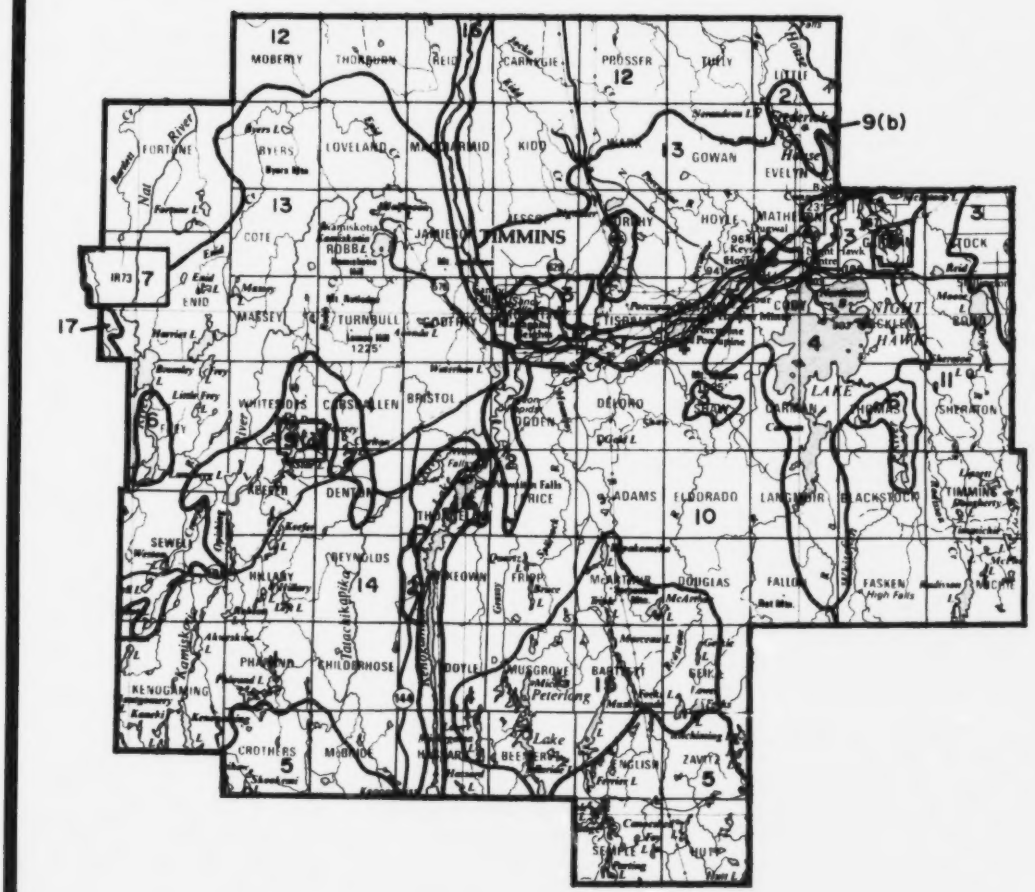
Miles 10 0 10 Milles

Kilometres 10 0 10 Kilomètres

LEGEND/LÉGENDE

area reference number
numéro de référence régional 12

area boundary
limite régionale



map 2

April 1983

1. TIMMINS PORCUPINE URBAN AREA

a. Area Description

This area includes the Highway 101 corridor from Hoyle to the west side of the urban core of the City of Timmins. Found in the area is a mixture of commercial, industrial, urban residential and rural residential uses. The areas population is approximately 45,000. Also found within the area are the major operating mines in the Porcupine area. They are the four sites of the Pamour Porcupine Mines Limited, the Dome Mine, the Owl Creek Gold Mine of Kidd Creek Metallurgical Site in Hoyle Township. The urban centres of Timmins, Schumacher, South Porcupine and Porcupine are all located within the area along the Highway 101 corridor.

Planning control in the area include the *City of Timmins Official Plan and Zoning By-law*, as well as the *Mattagami Region Conservation Authorities Flood and Fill Line Regulations.*

b. Land Use Intent

The primary activity in this area will be the continued development of the Timmins-Porcupine urban area.

All development and uses should conform to the official plan and zoning by-law of the City of Timmins. Structural development will be discouraged on land subject to flooding, erosion or subsidence.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 1 — TIMMINS PORCUPINE URBAN AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	Sufficient deposits exist in adjacent areas. This use is subject to the Official Plan.
Agriculture	x		
Bait Fishing	x		Bait fish harvesting will be encouraged.
Commercial Fishing		x	No potential exists.
Cottaging		x	No further Crown land disposition is permitted. Cottaging will be permitted on private land in accordance with official plan and zoning by-law.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		
Hunting		x	Hunting is prohibited by municipal by-law.
Mining	x		Exploration and mineral extraction activity will be encouraged. The recording of claims on registered plans of subdivision is subject to approval of the Minister.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.
Roads	x		
Rural Residential	x		Public lands will be made available for residential and associated uses if such land use is approved in an official plan or zoning by-law.
Sport Fishing	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Tourism		x	New lodge development will be encouraged on private land in accordance with existing official plan and zoning by-law for the City of Timmins.
Trapping	x		The Ministry will encourage harvesting up to quota levels.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development	x		Public lands will be made available for urban uses if such land use is approved in an official plan or zoning by-law.

2. MATTAGAMI AGGREGATE COMPLEX

a. Area Description

This area encompasses five of the highest quality and road accessible aggregate areas in the Timmins District. Highway 101, 144 and 655 access the areas. Four of the five areas lie within the municipal jurisdiction of the City of Timmins. Only the McKeown Township complex does not come under municipal control. Presently 18 percent (30) of the District's aggregate pits are located in these areas. With the exception of a small portion of the Carscallen complex, licenced to Abitibi Price Inc., the remainder of the area falls within the Timmins Crown Management Unit. A heron rookery is located on the west shore of Frederick House Lake.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use in this area is to ensure an adequate supply of aggregate is available in the Timmins District within economical hauling distances of areas of consumption.

Proven critical aggregate deposits will be protected by discouraging non-compatible uses in these areas, specifically structural development. The impacts of extraction in shoreline areas will be minimized.

c. Land Use Activities For Area No. 2 — MATTAGAMI AGGREGATE COMPLEX

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Aggregate extraction within 120 metres of Parliment, Carleton and Hoof Lakes in Carscallen and Denton Townships will be prohibited. Rehabilitation of all pits and quarries will be encouraged.
Agriculture		x	No potential exists.
Bait Fishing	x		Expansion of the bait fish industry will be encouraged where the potential exists.
Commercial Fishing		x	No potential exists.
Cottaging		x	Crown lands will not be disposed of for cottaging. Additional cottaging on private land will be discouraged until such times as the aggregate has been removed and the area rehabilitated.
Crown Land Recreation	x		No new access points will be considered.
Forestry	x		Reforestation may occur within the area but at a risk to the proponent as the area may be required for aggregate extraction prior to the plantation reaching maturity. Forest harvesting within 120 metres of Hoof, Carleton, Parliment, Clearwater, Lizard, Peck, Evelyn and Partridge Lakes will require modified management techniques in order to maintain the recreation values of these lakes.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Exploration and mineral extraction activity will be encouraged. Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be reflected in land tenure documents and permits.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.
Roads	x		Where possible roads will be encouraged to locate beside critical aggregate deposits.
Rural Residential		x	Further structural development will be discouraged on proven critical aggregate deposits until such time as the resource has been removed.
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Further structural development will be discouraged on proven critical aggregate deposits until such time as the resource has been removed.
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to encourage harvesting to quota levels.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	No potential exists.
Urban Development		x	

3. MOUNTJOY-MATHESON AGRICULTURAL COMPLEX

a. Area Description

This area encompasses five of the District's highest quality agricultural areas. Found within the areas are two archaeological sites, one historical trading post site, 190 cottages, one youth camp and one tent and trailer park. The majority of the area is situated in a medium to high mineral potential zone. There are two official and seven unofficial access points in the areas. All except the agricultural pocket in Shaw Township are accessed via Highway 101. Approximately 70 percent of the active farms are found within the Township of Mountjoy.

b. Land Use Intent

The priority in this area is the protection of agricultural lands and the continued development of agricultural activities and associated infrastructure.

In co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, the Ministry of Natural Resources will encourage the use of Class 3 and 4 agricultural lands for agricultural purposes. All development in the area is subject to the official plan and by-laws of either the City of Timmins or Black River-Matheson.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 3 — MOUNTJOY - MATHESON AGRICULTURAL COMPLEX

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Aggregate extraction with progressive rehabilitation is permitted. Aggregate extraction within 120 metres of Frederick House, Barbers Bay, Charland, West Twin, Northeast Twin, Fisher and McInnis Lakes in German Township will be discouraged.
Agriculture	x		Disposition of approximately 492 hectares of previously cleared Crown lands will be considered for agricultural purposes. The Ministry will encourage expansion of the agricultural industry on the 2140 hectares of previously cleared private land which is currently not in production.
Bait Fishing	x		Bait fish harvesting is permitted.
Commercial Fishing		x	No potential exists.
Cottaging		x	Cottaging will be discouraged on private lands and prohibited on Crown lands.
Crown Land Recreation	x		No new access points will be considered.
Forestry	x		Reforestation may occur but at a risk to the proponent as the lands may be required prior to the plantation reaching maturity. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food will be consulted regarding any program to use Class 3 and 4 land for wood fibre production.
Hunting	x		Except where prohibited by by-law in Mountjoy and Tisdale Townships.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		Mineral exploration activities will be encouraged.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Roads will be developed in accordance with existing official plans and zoning by-laws.
Rural Residential	x		The use of Class 3 and 4 critical agricultural lands for non farm related rural residential use will be discouraged.
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Class 3 and 4 Crown land will not be disposed of for this purpose. New commercial locations on private land will be in accordance with existing official plans and zoning by-laws.
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to encourage harvesting to quota levels.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Personal use licences will be issued in the Craft Creek area. Present harvesting will continue. Expansion of the industry will be encouraged where the potential exists. Protection of wild rice stands will be reflected in licences and permits.
Urban Development		x	

4. NIGHT HAWK LAKE

a. Area Description

The area consists of the Night Hawk Lake watershed unit south of Highway 101 and the Night Hawk River watershed unit.

Found within the area are approximately 72 cottages, two marinas, and one campground. Fishing, hunting, boating, cottaging and mineral exploration are the major activities presently occurring here. The majority of the area provides excellent habitat for waterfowl, including both production and staging areas. A heron rookery is located on Cindy Island in Night Hawk Lake. Timber resources are allocated in the Timmins Crown Management Unit and the Q.N.S. Paper Company Limited Management Unit. Mineral extraction has taken place on the North Peninsula and exploration activities have been intense in and around the northern and southern portion of the lake.

b. Land Use Intent

This area will be primarily managed for recreation including quality sport fishing and waterfowl hunting. Mineral exploration/extraction and forest harvesting will be priority uses in non-shoreline areas.

Development in the area will avoid the wild rice stands, pickerel spawning beds, heron rookeries, waterfowl staging areas, and significant moose habitat. No structural development will be permitted in recognized hazard land areas.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 4 — NIGHT HAWK LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of wildlife values will be reflected in quarry permits and work permits. Shoreline disturbance will be discouraged. Aggregate extraction within 120 metres of Night Hawk Lake will be discouraged.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		Bait fish harvesting is permitted.
Commercial Fishing	x		Commercial fishing will be considered for coarse fish species only.
Cottaging	x		Cottaging on Crown land will be considered after the completion of a lake management plan and fisheries study of Night Hawk Lake. All structural development will be discouraged in areas susceptible to flooding and erosion.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		Operating plans governing the harvesting west of Night Hawk Lake and in Blackstock and Fasken Townships will contain specific guidelines for the protection of significant tourism values and fish and wildlife habitat. Modified management techniques will be utilized within 120 meters of the shoreline of Night Hawk Lake or any associated wetlands.
Hunting	x		Efforts will be made to maintain marsh areas and wetlands specifically in the Whitefish River and Carman Bay areas.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		Mineral exploration activities will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. Operating guidelines for the protection of fish and wildlife values will be contained in work permits and land tenure documents.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Access to the lake will be maintained at its present level. Future access will be considered should the need arise.
Rural Residential		x	Crown land will not be disposed of for rural residential use.
Sport Fishing	x		This area will be managed to supply 18,000 to 20,000 kilograms of sport fish annually. The current harvest is 6,000 to 8,000 kilograms.
Tourism	x		New commercial development will be considered subsequent to a lake management plan and fisheries study of Night Hawk Lake. All new development will be in accordance with City of Timmins zoning by-laws.
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to encourage harvesting to quota levels.
Wildlife Viewing	x		Efforts will be made to maintain marsh areas and wetlands specifically in the Whitefish River and Carman Bay area.
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Expansion of the industry will be encouraged. Protection of wild rice stands will be reflected in licences and permits.
Urban Development		x	

5. CANOESHED CROTHERS COMPLEX

a. Area Description

This area is comprised of two separate regions in the south of the District. One area is comprised mostly of Crothers and part of McBride Townships and the other, the Canoeshed, consists of portions of English, Zavitz, Beemer and all of Semple and Hutt Townships. Neither area is developed and access is somewhat limited. Hunting, fishing, timber extraction and mineral exploration are the only activities presently occurring here. A large area in English, Semple and Hutt Townships is allocated to be harvested prior to the year 2000. This area is licenced to Q.N.S. Paper Company Limited. The north east portion of Crothers Township has also been allocated to be cut prior to the year 2000. A heron rookery is situated on Childerhouse Lake in Crothers Township.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use in this area will be resource extraction with Crown land recreation as priority in shoreline areas.

Resource management plans will contain guidelines for the protection of significant recreation areas and fish and wildlife habitat.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 5 — CANOESHED CROTHERS COMPLEX

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of recreation values will be reflected in permits issued. Extraction within 120 metres of the Redstone River, the Grassy River, the Tatachikapika River, Canoeshed Lake and Ferrier Lake will be prohibited.
Agriculture		x	No potential exists.
Bait Fishing	x		Expansion of this industry will be encouraged.
Commercial Fishing		x	No potential exists.
Cottaging	x		Cottaging will only be considered on Moray Lake and Lake 35 in English Township.
Crown Land Recreation	x		No further access points will be considered. The existing Redstone River, Grassy River and Tatachikapika River canoe routes will be maintained.
Forestry	x		Regeneration and forest harvesting activity will be encouraged. Modified management techniques will be utilized within 120 metres of the Redstone River, the Grassy River, the Tatachikapika River, Canoeshed Lake and Ferrier Lake.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged. Operating guidelines for the protection of recreation values will be reflected in land tenure documents and permits. Shoreline disturbances will be kept to a minimum.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.
Roads	x		Road crossings on canoe routes will be kept to a minimum.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		Ferrier Lake will be maintained and managed as a lake trout lake. The Tatachikapika River will also be managed as a cold water fishery.
Tourism		x	Crown land will not be disposed of for this purpose.
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to encourage harvesting to quota levels.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Protection of wild rice stands will be reflected in licences and permits. Harvesting will be encouraged where potential exists.
Urban Development		x	

6. THOMAS AND FREY WETLAND AREAS

a. Area Description

The area consists of that portion of the Nat River located south of Bromley Lake and a portion of the Whitefish River and the McLeod Creek Tributary, including 120 metres inland from the standing treeline. There is no structural development in either area. Both areas are accessed via forest access roads from Highway 101. The wetland adjacent to the Nat and Whitefish Rivers are significant waterfowl nesting and staging areas, as well as excellent for wild rice production.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use in this area will be the continued management of the wetlands.

Resource management plans will contain guidelines for the protection of the wetland areas.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 6 — THOMAS AND FREY WETLAND AREAS

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	No potential exists.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		The bait fish industry will be encouraged where the potential exists.
Commercial Fishing		x	No potential for a commercial fishery exists.
Cottaging		x	Crown land will not be disposed of for cottaging purposes.
Crown Land Recreation	x		No new access points will be considered. The existing Nat River canoe route will be maintained.
Forestry	x		The west side of the Nat River and a portion of Thomas Township is allocated for forest harvesting prior to the year 2000. Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of wetland habitat. Modified forest management techniques will be utilized within 120 metre of the standing treeline on the Nat River, the Whitefish River and McLeod Creek.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Exploration will be encouraged. Shoreline disturbances will be minimized.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.
Roads	x		Further road access to wetland areas will be discouraged.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Tourism		x	Crown land will not be disposed of for this purpose.
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to encourage harvesting to quota levels.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Efforts will be made to maintain existing stands. Expansion of the industry will be encouraged.
Urban Development		x	

7. FLYING POST INDIAN RESERVE NO. 73

a. Area Description

This 5,840 hectare reserve is traversed by the Nat River and has no structural development or resident population. Road access is from the south east via a forest access road.

b. Land Use Intent

Except for administrative responsibility for some Federal statutes, reserve lands do not fall within the land use jurisdiction of the Provincial Government. Land use decisions are the shared responsibility of the Federal Government and the elected band council. The Ministry encourages development of reserve land and adjacent land in a compatible manner.

8. KETTLE LAKES PROVINCIAL PARK

a. Area Description

This area comprises Kettle Lakes Provincial Park, a recreation class park. The park has a total area of 1,261 hectares and is situated 40 km east of Timmins in German Township within the City of Timmins. Kettle Lakes Provincial Park presently has 165 campsites with potential for another 240 sites.

b. Land Use Intent

This area is to be managed consistent with its existing use as a provincial park. The park area has the potential to supply 61,100 day use opportunities and 93,000 car camping opportunities annually.

Kettle Lake Provincial Park will be managed in accordance with the *Kettle Lakes Provincial Park Master Plan*, approved by the Minister of Natural Resources in March of 1980.

9(a). DANA-JOWSEY

a. Area Description

The Dana-Jowsey (recreation class) candidate park (2,547 hectares) is located in the south eastern corner of Whitesides Township north of Highway 101. There is presently no structural development in the area but one patented parcel exists. Fifty-two staked claims are located within the area. Dana Lake is classified as a lake trout lake and Jowsey Lake is a good quality warm water fishery. The candidate has the potential to provide 29,000 day use opportunities and 22,000 car camping opportunities annually. Existing uses include sport fishery, hunting, trapping and general Crown land recreation.

b. Land Use Intent

This area is being recommended for park status when recreation demand at Kettle Lakes Provincial Park exceeds that parks capacity.

Due to the size of the area, and given the variety of uses that are ongoing within it, it is further recommended that most of the ongoing activities within the area be permitted to continue. The exception to this would be commercial logging which is not recommended as a continuing use. An outline of those ongoing activities which are recommended for continuation is given in the Land Use Activity section; however, it must be realized that in some instances further refinement may be required.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 9 (a) — DANA-JOWSEY

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing		x	
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	Existing cottage would be phased out in the long term.
Crown Land Recreation		x	
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining	x		It is recommended that mineral exploration/extraction be permitted.
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads		x	Roads associated with mineral exploration and development will be considered on a case by case basis.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue.

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Tourism		x	
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	No potential exists.
Urban Development		x	

9(b). EVELYN TOWNSHIP SITE

a. Area Description

The Evelyn Township (nature reserve class) candidate park is a 3.6 hectare site located on the north west shore of Frederick House Lake. Located here is an internationally recognized stratigraphic type section of the Barlow-Ojibway formation. Existing uses include hunting and trapping.

Due to its small size (3.6 hectares) and given the limited uses that are ongoing (hunting and trapping) within it, it is further recommended that these ongoing activities be permitted to continue. An outline of those ongoing activities which are recommended for continuation is given in the Land Use Activity section; however, it must be realized that in some instances further refinement may be required.

b. Land Use Intent

This area is being recommended for park status.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 9 (b) — EVELYN TOWNSHIP SITE

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended
	Yes	No	Guidelines
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing		x	Not applicable.
Commercial Fishing		x	Not applicable.
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	Not applicable
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining		x	
Provincial Parks	x		
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing		x	Not applicable.
Tourism		x	
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	Not applicable.
Urban Development		x	

10. DELORO GRASSY COMPLEX

a. Area Description

The Deloro Grassy complex is located south of the urban areas of Timmins, Schumacher and South Porcupine. Approximately 50 percent of the area falls within the municipal jurisdiction of the City of Timmins and is subject to the existing official plan and zoning by-law. There is a small amount of residential development in the north portion of the area. Extensive mineral exploration and extraction has occurred in Tisdale and Deloro Townships. The timber in the area is licenced to the Q.N.S. Paper Company Limited. The remainder of the area is in the Timmins Crown Management Unit and the Gogama Crown Management Unit. Three canoe routes traverse the area, the Grassy, Mountjoy and the Redstone. There are numerous unofficial access points in the area. Several good moose wintering and waterfowl production staging areas are located on the Grassy River. An historical site is located in Cody Township and was the site of an early half way house on the Porcupine Trail.

b. Land Use Intent

The priority in this area will be resource extraction and the maintenance of the Grassy River, Mountjoy River and Redstone River canoe routes. The Ministry will also investigate further mechanisms for protecting the regionally significant cultural resources of Hill's Landing.

Resource management plans will contain guidelines for the protection of significant recreation, historic and fish and wildlife values.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 10 — DELORO GRASSY COMPLEX

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Agregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines and rehabilitation guidelines for the protection of recreational and wildlife values will be contained in permits. Aggregate extraction will be discouraged within 120 meters of all significant water bodies.
Aggriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		Bait fish operations will continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Furture cottaging will be considered on Bruce Lake.
Crown Land Recreation	x		The three existing canoe routes will be maintained.
Forestry	x		Regeneration activity will be encouraged. Forest harvesting in Price, Adams, Carman, Shaw, Fripp, Douglas and Fallon Townships is anticipated. Modified forest management techniques will be utilized within 120 meters of all recognized canoe routes, cold water fisheries and cottaging lakes. Fuelwood lots will be considered.
Hunting	x		The existing bow hunting zone will continue. Future expansion will be considered.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		Mineral exploration activities will be encouraged. Operating guidelines for the protection of recreation and wildlife values will be reflected in land tenure documents and permits. Shoreline disturbances will be kept at a minimum.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.
Roads	x		
Rural Residential	x		Furure development will be in accordance with the official plan and zoning by-law.
Sport Fishing	x		The Splitrock River, Redstone River, Mountjoy River, Shaw Creek and Forks Creek will be managed as cold water fisheries.
Tourism		x	Crown land will not be disposed of for this purpose.
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to encourage harvesting to quota levels.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Harvesting on Reid and Gold Lakes will continue.
Uran Development		x	

11. GIBSON LAKE COMPLEX

a. Area Description

This area is located along the eastern boundary of the Timmins District. It includes the Townships of German, Stock, Bond, Sheraton, Michie, Timmins, Blackstock and Fasken and is accessed by the Gibson Lake road. It is a highly utilized recreation corridor, offering good quality fishing, hunting and cottaging. There are 38 cottages in the area - 28 are located on Gibson Lake, 8 on Reid Lake, and 2 on Moose Lake. A Provincial Fish Sanctuary for Aurora trout is located on Big Club Lake. Currie and Radisson are both recognized lake trout lakes. Moose Lake, Driftwood Creek and Crooked Creek contain high quality wild rice stands. As well, Moose Lake is excellent for waterfowl staging. A heron rookery is located on Lake #49 in Michie Township. Some of the timber in the area is licenced to the Q.N.S. Paper Company Limited. The remainder of the area is in the Timmins Crown Management Unit and the Watabeag Crown Management Unit.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use in this area will be resource extraction in non-shoreline lands with emphasis on the continued management of the sport fisheries and existing recreational values in shoreline areas. Resource management plans will contain guidelines for the protection of significant recreation and fish and wildlife values.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 11 — GIBSON LAKE COMPLEX

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be reflected in licences and permits. Extraction activities within 120 meters of waterbodies will be prohibited.
Agriculture	x		Agriculture will be permitted in the northern part of the area only, adjacent to Highway 101, and will be in accordance with the existing official plan and zoning by-laws for Black River-Matheson.
Bait fishing	x		Bait fish operations will continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	No potential exists.
Cottaging		x	Crown land will not be disposed of for cottaging.
Crown Land Recreation	x		No further access points will be constructed.
Forestry	x		Forest harvesting operations are anticipated for Fasken, Blackstock, Michie and Macklem Townships. Forest regeneration will be encouraged. Modified forest management techniques will be utilized within 120 meters of Moose, Big Club, Radisson and Currie Lakes.
Hunting	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		Mineral exploration activities will be encouraged. Operating guidelines for the protection of recreation values will be reflected in land tenure documents and permits. Shoreline disturances will be kept to a minimum. The disposition of surface rights may be excluded from unpatented mining claims within 120 meters of Radisson, Currie and Big Club Lakes, but this does not preclude the exercise of mineral exploration rights.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.
Roads	x		The Gibson Lake road will be maintained. New resource extraction roads will be prohibited within 120 meters of Big Club, Radisson and Currie Lakes as well as other cold water lakes.
Rural Residential	x		Crown land will only be disposed of in conformity with the official plans of the City of Timmins and Black River-Matheson.
Sport Fishing	x		The provincial fish sanctuary will remain on Big Club Lake until it has been determined that the Aurora trout fishery can sustain angling pressure. The lake trout lakes, Radisson and Currie will be managed as lake trout lakes. The existing stocking programs in the area will continue, consistent with demand and use.
Tourism		x	Crown land will not be disposed of for this purpose.
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to encourage harvesting to quota levels.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Wild rice stands on Moose Lake, Crooked Creek and Driftwood Creek will be maintained. Expansion of the industry will be encouraged.
Urban Development		x	

12. KIDD CREEK COMPLEX

a. Area Description

The Kidd Creek Complex is a broad band traversing the northern most part of the Timmins District accessed by Highway 655 and resource extraction roads. Generally the area is poorly accessed due to the numerous swamps and bogs. Development is sparse. The mining potential of the area is high. The most predominant development is the Kidd Creek Mine Site in Kidd Township. The sport fish potential is low with the exception of Fortune Lake, the Jocko River and Kidd Creek. The Prosser Township area is known to have relatively high density of moose during the fall and winter season. Part of the Kamiskotia resource road traverses this area in Thorburn Township.

The timber in the majority of the area is licenced to Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company Ltd., Abitibi-Price Inc., and the Q.N.S. Paper Company Limited. The remainder of the area is within the Timmins Crown Management Unit.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use in this area will be resource extraction.

Guidelines for resource harvesting and extraction will protect certain recreation values. Modified forest management techniques will be proposed for significant moose wintering areas and significant fish and wildlife habitat such as cold water streams.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 12 — KIDD CREEK COMPLEX

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate extraction	x		Rehabilitation of existing and future aggregate extraction areas will be encouraged. Operating guidelines for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in quarry permits. Future activities within the City of Timmins will conform to the existing official plan and zoning by-law. Aggregate extraction will not be permitted within 120 meters of Fortune Lake, Jocko River and Kidd Creek.
Agriculture		x	No potenial exists.
Bait Fishing	x		Bait fish operations will be continued.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation	x		No future access points will be considered.
Forestry	x		Harvesting is anticipated in Fortune, Moberly, Thorburn, Tully and Carnegie Townships. Modified forest management techniques will be utilized within 120 meters of Fortune Lake.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction activities will be encouraged. Operating guidelines for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat will be contained in land tenure documents and permits.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.
Roads	x		New roads will be developed to access the area for resource production purposes. Road access will be managed to encourage resource production activity together with low density recreation use. Road access will be managed according to the road access policy.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		Habitat protection will be a priority on cold water fisheries, such as Fortune Lake, Jocko and Kidd Creeks.
Tourism		x	Crown land will not be disposed of for this purpose.
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to encourage harvesting to quota levels.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		At present the area contains no known beds and very little potential exists.
Urban Development		x	

13. KAMISKOTIA COMPLEX

a. Area Description

The Kamiskotia Complex is a broad band traversing the north central portion of the District. It is easily accessed by Highway 655, 576, 101 and numerous resource extraction roads. Present uses include rural residences, mineral exploration, the Timmins Airport, the Kamiskotia Ski Hill, cottaging on Kamiskotia (81), Ice Chest (78) and Sewell (18) Lakes and aggregate extraction. The lands adjacent to Bromley Lake and the Porcupine River, are good quality waterfowl staging and production areas. Thunder Creek, Enid Creek and the Kamiskotia River are cold water fisheries and support good quality trout fisheries. Bromley Lake, Waterhen Lake and Craft Creek all produce wild rice and have commercial licences issued on them. Part of the area is licenced to Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company Limited and Abitibi-Price Inc. The remainder falls within the Timmins Crown Management Unit. Part of the Kamiskotia resource road traverses Robb and Loveland Townships.

b. Land Use Intent

The priority in this area will be resource extraction with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. Recreation and the protection of fish and wildlife habitats will be priorities adjacent to Kamiskotia, Ice Chest, Bromley, Harriet, and Sewell Lakes and the Kamiskotia River.

Resource management plans will contain guidelines to protect significant recreation and fish and wildlife habitat. Any development near the Timmins airport must be compatible with the *City of Timmins Official Plan and zoning by-law* as well as adjacent airport use.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 13 — KAMISKOTIA COMPLEX

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating and rehabilitation guidelines for the protection of recreational values will be reflected in quarry permits. Aggregate extraction activities within 120 meters of Ice Chest, Bromley, Harriet and Sewell Lakes will be prohibited.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		Bait fish operations will continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Future Crown land disposition for cottaging will be considered on Harriet Lake only.
Crown Land Recreation	x		The Kamiskotia River canoe route will be maintained.
Forestry	x		Silvicultural activities will be encouraged. Future forest harvesting in Byers, Loveland, MacDiarmid, Cote, Robb, Turnbull, Godfrey, Carscallen, Whitesides, Sewell, Enid and Frey Townships. Modified forest managed techniques will be utilized within 120 meters of Thunder Creek, Enid Creek, Kamiskotia River, Kamiskotia Lake, Ice Chest Lake, Bromley Lake, Waterhen Lake and Sewell Lake. Fuelwood lots will be considered in this area.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration activities will be encouraged. Future activities will be carried out with a minimum of shoreline disturbances.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.
Roads	x		Roads for resource harvesting and extraction purposes will be permitted. Resource roads will be managed according to the road access policy.
Rural Residential	x		Only permitted within the City of Timmins where it is in conformity to the official plan and zoning by-law.
Sport Fishing	x		Thunder Creek, Enid Creek and the Kamiskotia River will be managed as cold water fisheries.
Tourism	x		Redevelopment of the Bromley site will be encouraged. A commercial trailer and resort park will be considered on the Footprint Lakes.
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to encourage harvesting to existing quota levels.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Harvesting on Bromley Lake, Matheson Creek and in Jessop Township will continue.
Urban Development		x	

14. TATACHIKAPIKA COMPLEX

a. Area Description

The Tatachikapika Complex includes the lands and waters situated in the southwest portion of the District. It is a large area where resource harvesting and extraction along with recreation activities are high. There are presently 150 cottages in the area, 84 on Star Lake, 45 on Keefer Lake and 21 on Opishing Lake. Two canoe routes, The Kamiskotia and the Tatachikapika, three official access points and numerous unofficial access points are situated in the complex. The timber is under Order-In-Council licence to Abitibi-Price Inc. in Carscallen and Frey Townships. The remaining forest stands are located in the Waferboard Corp. Forest Management Agreement and the Gogama Crown Management Unit. Several good moose wintering yards are located in the area.

b. Land Use Intent

Priority use within the complex will be a combination of public recreation, cottaging and tourism. Resource production and extraction will be a priority in non-shoreline areas. Resource management plans will contain guidelines for the protection of significant recreational and tourism sites, historical sites and fish and wildlife habitat.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 14 — TATACHIKAPIKA COMPLEX

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of recreation and wildlife values will be included in quarry permits. Pits will not be permitted within 120 meters of waterbodies.
Agriculture		x	
Bait fishing	x		Bait fish operations will be continued.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Disposition of Crown land for cottaging will be considered on Akweskwa and Pharand Lakes.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Existing canoe routes will be maintained.
Forestry	x		Regeneration activity will be encouraged. Forest harvesting is anticipated in Keefer, Denton, Reynolds, Hillary, Sewell, McBride and Kenogaming Townships. Modified forest management techniques may be utilized within 120 meters of all recognized canoe routes and cottaging lakes. Fuelwood lots will be considered in this area.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration activities will be encouraged. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism recreation and wildlife values will be reflected in land tenure documents and permits. Shoreline disturbances will be kept to a minimum.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Roads	x		New roads will be developed to access the area for resource production and extraction together with recreational uses. Resource roads will be managed according to the road access policy particularly in the vicinity of Kaneki Lake.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		The Tatachikapika River will be managed as a cold water fishery able to produce 1,300 kilograms of sport fish annually.
Tourism	x		Kaneki Lake will be considered for outpost camps.
Trapping	x		Efforts will be make to encourage harvesting to quota levels.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Expansion will be encouraged on lakes with potential.

15. PETERLONG MUSKASENDA COMPLEX

a. Area Description

The Peterlong Muskasenda Complex is situated in the south central portion of the District. The area contains 91 cottages, 31 on Papakomeka, 25 on Marceau, 20 on Scott and 10 on Splitrock Lake. Parts of the Redstone, Grassy and Mountjoy River canoe routes cross the area. There are approximately six official and numerous unofficial access points. Several good moose wintering areas along with waterfowl production and staging sites are located within the boundaries. A heron rookery is situated on Telluride Lake in Beemer Township. Muskasenda Lake is a lake trout lake while an outpost camp is situated on Upper Michegama and Lower Forks Lakes. The timber is licenced to the Q.N.S. Paper Company Limited and Waferboard Corp. The remainder of the area is in the Gogama Crown Management Unit.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use in this area will be a combination of Crown land recreation, cottaging and commercial tourism.

Resource management plans will contain guidelines for the protection of signficant recreation and tourism values, historical and archaeological sites and fish and wildlife habitats.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 15 — PETERLONG MUSKASENDA COMPLEX

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of recreation and wildlife values will be contained in quarry permits. Extraction will not be permitted within 120 metres of all waterbodies.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		Bait fish operations will continue.
Commercial Fishing	x		Commercial fishing will be considered on a case by case basis and will be subject to subsequent fisheries management plans.
Cottaging	x		Future cottaging will be cosidered on McArthur Lake.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Future road access to Muskasenda Lake will be prohibited. Exisiting canoe routes will be maintained.
Forestry	x		Regeneration activity will be encouraged. Forest harvesting is anticipated in McArthur and Bartlett Townships. Modified forest management techniques may be utilized within 120 meters of all recognized canoe routes and cottaging lakes.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration activities will be encouraged. Operating guidelines for the protection of recreation and fish and wildlife values will be contained in land tenure documents and permits. Shoreline disturbances will be kept to a minimum.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.
Roads	x		Resource roads will be managed according to the road access policy particularly in the vicinity of Upper Michegama Lake. Further road access will be discouraged to Muskasenda Lake.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		Muskasenda Lake will be managed as a lake trout lake. The Redstone River and the Mountjoy River will be managed as cold water fisheries.
Tourism	x		New lodge type commercial development may be considered on Lower Michegama, Forks and McArthur Lakes.
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to encourage harvesting to quota levels.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Harvesters will be encouraged to plant rice where potential exists.
Urban Development		x	

16. KENOGAMISSI-MATTAGAMI RECREATION CORRIDOR

a. Area Description

This area consists of 120 metres on each side of the southern section of the Mattagami River known as Kenogamissi Lake and the entire northern section of the Mattagami River north of the Sandy Falls Hydro generating station. The Mattagami River is a canoe route. All of the cottaging in this area occurs on Lake Kenogamissi (176). As well as 176 cottages, there are two commercial lodges on the lake, one on the north end in Thornloe Township and one on the east side of the lake in Doyle Township. There are several historical sites of some importance in the area, including an Indian burial site, an archaeological site and an historic trappers cabin. All are located on Kenogamissi Lake. On the south end of the lake a commercial fishing licence is in effect for the harvesting of white fish. At present, no development has taken place on the northern section of the Mattagami River.

Future management of this area will focus on the development of future cottaging opportunities on the northern section of the Mattagami River.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use of this area will be public recreation, cottaging and commercial tourism.

Resource management plans will contain guidelines for the protection of recreational and tourism values, historical and archaeological sites and fish and wildlife habitat.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 16 — KENOGAMISSI-MATTAGAMI RECREATION CORRIDOR

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		Commercial fishing on the south end of Kenogamissi Lake will continue.
Cottaging	x		Disposition of 52 additional cottage lots will be encouraged on Kenogamissi Lake. Cottaging will be encouraged on the Mattagami River subject to the completion of a river management plan.
Crown Land Recreation	x		The Mattagami River canoe route and existing access points will be maintained.
Forestry	x		Regeneration activities will be encouraged. Forest harvesting activity will be permitted. Modified forest management techniques will be utilized within 120 meters of Kenogamissi Lake and the Mattagami River.
Hunting	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		Mineral exploration activity will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbances. Operating guidelines for the protection for recreation values will be contained in land tenure documents and permits.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.
Roads	x		Roads will be located to enhance recreation objectives.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		Kenogamissi Lake will be managed to provide 5,000 kilograms of sport fish annually.
Tourism	x		Existing tourism activity will continue on Kenogamissi Lake. One new commercial enterprise will be encouraged provided that fisheries potential exists.
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to encourage harvesting to quota levels.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	No potential exists.
Urban Development		x	

17. GROUNDHOG RIVER

a. Area Description

The area includes a small section in the south west corner of Enid Township in which the Groundhog River enters and exits the District (120 metres on each side included).

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use of this area will be to provide public recreation, cottaging and commercial tourism opportunities. It must be noted that this area is but a small part of the entire Groundhog River system which lies mainly in the Chapleau and Kapuskasing Districts. Because of the small area involved, actual land use activities may or may not take place in the portion of the Groundhog River situated in the Timmins District. However, the land use will reflect and be consistent with the Groundhog River system as a whole. For more information please consult the *Chapleau and the Kapuskasing District Land Use Guidelines*.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 17 — GROUNDHOG RIVER

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		Commercial fishing for coarse fish species will be considered.
Cottaging	x		Cottaging will be permitted subject to subsequent river management plans.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		Modified forest management will be practiced within 120 metres of the river.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads		x	Road access will be discouraged.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Subsequent river management planning will also determine the potential for outpost camp development.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	No potential exists.
Urban Development		x	

E: application

1. METHODS OF APPLICATION

Application of the *Timmins District Land Use Guidelines* will be accomplished through the regular programs and activities of the Ministry, such as:

- the planning and approval of specific Ministry development projects;
- the input to, and review of, municipal official plans, zoning by-laws amendments, plans of subdivision, consent applications and zoning orders under the *Planning Act*;
- the review of specific development proposals by other proponents on both Crown and private land;
- the selective application of restricted area orders, under the *Public Lands Act*, in areas without municipal organization;
- through specific conditions, e.g. road and modified management area guidelines, incorporated in permits, licences, leases, easements, etc., issued under the authority of various Provincial acts, e.g. - the *Public Lands Act*, the *Mining Act*, the *Crown Timber Act*, etc.;
- liaison and co-operation with other government ministries and agencies, such as the Ministries of Transportation and Communication, Environment, Tourism and Recreation, Northern Affairs, Municipal Affairs and Housing and Conservation Authorities; and
- education and extension programs with private land owners, municipalities and interest groups.

It is not intended that all targets be achieved immediately. The intent is to aim for that level of achievement over the next 20 years.

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS

Ministry land use guidelines essentially indicate where certain activities might be carried out on Crown land and under what general conditions. Resource management plans, e.g. forest management and operating plans, indicate how a specific activity will be carried out in the specified area and how other land uses will be considered.

All Ministry resource management plans must have due regard for the intent of the approved *Timmins District Land Use Guidelines*.

3. MUNICIPAL PLANNING

The *Timmins District Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status. The control of land use on private land in municipalities is exercised by municipalities or the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing under the authority of the *Planning Act*.

The Ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, Conservation Authorities and interest groups are key partners in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the Ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents. The *Land Use Guidelines* may serve as one of the sources of information for Ministry involvement in the municipal planning process.

Where the *Land Use Guidelines* indicate the Ministry wishes to try to influence particular land uses on private land in organized municipalities in order to work towards the achievement of Ministry objectives, this will be undertaken in consultation with municipal officials and private landowners. At this time the needs of other users will be taken into consideration.

There will be occasions when the Ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed developments on private land, while in conformity with municipal planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In such situations the Ministry will attempt to re-

solve the situation through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and MMAH. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with Ministry of Natural Resources' policy.

In municipalities containing Crown land there could be situations where municipal planning documents may permit different land uses on Crown land than those that are indicated as acceptable on Crown land in the *Land Use Guidelines*. Where this happens, and it appears that a possible land use conflict might arise, the Ministry will consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act*.

4. OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

In addition to providing internal direction for the integration of Ministry programs, the *Timmins District Land Use Guidelines* are useful in highlighting to the public, other agencies and levels of government what the varied responsibilities of MNR are and will serve as the basis for Ministry participation in the land use planning of others. The Ministry will work closely with other agencies and groups when carrying out its programs. In some instances other agencies may assist the Ministry with application of the *Land Use Guidelines*.

There will also be occasions where the Ministry and others, for example, another government agency, will have different intentions for the same area. When such situations are identified the Ministry will enter into negotiations with the other agency to arrive at an acceptable solution.

5. APPLICATION OF RESTRICTED AREA OR ZONING ORDERS

a. Under the *Public Lands Act*

In areas without municipal organization, the Ministry of Natural Resources may apply a restricted area order under the *Public Lands Act* to control land use on private land when it is considered that a specific use(s) would or may impact adversely on Ministry programs.

b. Under the *Planning Act*

In areas without municipal organization the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing may apply a zoning order under the *Planning Act* (RSO 1980). Such orders have a purpose and effect similar to zoning by-laws prepared by councils in organized municipalities.

In addition to the input to and review of these orders, the Ministry of Natural Resources might request the imposition of an order by MMAH or amendment to an existing order..

APPENDICES

A: public consultation process

This section outlines the opportunities the Ministry provided for the public to comment during the preparation of these *Land Use Guidelines*. The amount of response is also provided. Copies of all documentation received as well as copies of the Ministry's analysis of the comments are available for viewing at the District Office or at the Ministry's public reading room at main office.

TABLE A1 OPEN HOUSE PRESENTATIONS (as of November 1, 1982)

Phase	Date	Location	Attendance
Background	April 1st, 1982	Timmins	27
Options	June 10th, 1982	Timmins	109
Options	November 19th, 1982 (Minister's Forum)	Timmins	150

TABLE A2 SUPPLEMENTARY MEETINGS ATTENDED (as of November 1, 1982)

Phase	Date	Group
Background	February 2, 1981	District Advisory Committee
Background	March 12, 1981	District Advisory Committee
Background	April 29, 1981	District Advisory Committee
Background	January 21, 1982	Timmins Porcupine Chamber of Commerce Resourse Committee

TABLE A2 SUPPLEMENTARY MEETINGS ATTENDED (as of November 1, 1982)

Phase	Date	Group
Background	February 18, 1982	Timmins Porcupine Chamber of Commerce Resource Committee
Background	March 18, 1982	Timmins Porcupine Chamber of Commerce Resource Committee
Options	June 17, 1982	District Advisory Committee
Options	Octobr 21, 1982	Timmins Porcupine Chamber of Commerce Resource Committee

TABLE A3 PLANNING DOCUMENTS DISTRIBUTED (as of November 1, 1982)

Phase	Number Of Documents
Background	483
Options	346

TABLE A4 TYPE OF INPUT RECEIVED (OPTIONS DOCUMENT) (as of November 1, 1982)

Type	Number Of Responses Received
Letters	19
Briefs	4
Meeting Minutes	1
Comment Sheets	27
Memos of Conversation	8
TOTAL	59

TABLE A5 TIMMINS DISTRICT — INPUT TO OPTIONS BY ORIGIN AND REPRESENTATIVE CATEGORY (as of November 1, 1982)

Representative Category	District Planning Area	Northeastern Planning Region	Provincial	Other	Total
Member of Parliament	—	—	—	—	—
Advisory Committees	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural Industry	—	—	—	—	—
Anglers & Hunters Associations/Groups	4	1	—	—	5
Commercial Fishing Industry	—	—	—	—	—
Conservation Authorities	—	—	—	—	—
Environmental Park Associations/Groups	—	—	3	—	3
Forest Industry	2	1	1	—	4
Government Agencies (including Ontario Hydro)	2	2	1	—	5
Individuals	12	1	4	—	17
Mining Industry	3	—	2	1	6
Municipalities (including Chamber of Commerce)	—	—	—	—	—
Native Organizations/ Groups	—	—	—	—	—
Tourist Industry	—	—	—	—	—
Trapping Industry	1	—	—	—	1
Other (non-aligned groups)	17	—	1	—	18
TOTAL	41	5	12	1	59

B: rationale for designation of prime lake trout lakes

Lake trout, more than any other species of fish native to Ontario, symbolizes the dilemma posed by the effects of civilization and society's desire to preserve a highly valued species. This concern is the result of a combination of five major factors:

1. the small number of lakes containing lake trout in Ontario and the world (less than 1 percent of the lakes in Ontario contain lake trout)
2. the biological limitation of the species
3. the vulnerability to exploitation
4. the severity and low productivity of its habitat
5. its inability to adapt to and cope with a wide variety of stresses and changing environmental conditions.

The eight lake trout lakes in the Timmins District have been evaluated and classified according to their ability to produce and maintain a lake trout population. Type A lakes contain excellent populations of naturally reproducing lake trout. On the five Type A1 lakes in the District, the Crown has retained ownership and therefore control of the shoreline. These lakes will be managed exclusively for lake trout. No additional access or development will be permitted. Type B lakes contain either fair populations of naturally reproducing lake trout or excellent populations which are dependent upon stocking. The Crown has retained ownership on one of the District's Type B1 lake (Dana) and therefore control of the shoreline. No additional access or development will be permitted. The one Type B2 lake (Clearwater) has some private shoreline development and will be managed for lake trout but consideration will be given to other objectives on a case by case basis. The one Type C lake in the District (Gibson), contains a poor lake trout population. This is usually due to restrictive habitat conditions. This lake will be considered for other uses as required.

C: rationale for identification of tourism lakes

This document identifies a number of lakes that the Ministry wishes to remain without roads in order to contribute to the Ministry's tourism objective.

The purpose to this identification is generally to provide the required resource base (usually fishing) in support of a commercial tourist operation. The lake must not have current road access and the fisheries potential must be able to support the commercial operation on a sustained yield basis.

There are currently tourism sites on Kaneki, Upper Michegama and Bromley Lakes. These waterbodies have been identified in the *Land Use Guidelines* as areas where the Ministry wishes to primarily promote a tourism objective. The road access and modified management area policies contained in Section II B4 of this document will specifically apply to these waterbodies.

Another two waterbodies currently support outpost camps but have not been identified as tourism lakes. These lakes will be managed to meet a recreation objective only a portion of which will be tourism. The major reasons for not identifying these lakes as tourism lakes is the fact that they are road accessed and have cottage locations. The *Land Use Guidelines* also identify three specific lakes where the Ministry wishes to have road accessible tourism locations established. These lakes are Footprint, McArthur and Lower Michegama Lakes.

Areas 4, 13, 15 and 16, also identify potential for other forms of tourism development e.g. lodges, marinas, etc.

D: forest management agreements

The Ministry's forestry program is one of the major means of implementing the government's commitment to strong economic development in Ontario. The forest management agreements (FMA) were developed to ensure a productive forest land base in perpetuity for the long-term health of the forest products industry. As with parks system planning, there is a relationship between these agreements and the District planning process.

The Ministry undertook a review of the FMA process in 1981 which allowed it to make some technical adjustments. The review revealed that the processes used to deal with land use issues arising from FMA's are generally sound, and provide the opportunity to involve the public in the process.

Once land use guidelines are in place, they will provide the base from which FMA's will be developed. For those FMA's which were completed during 1982, prior to the completion of the *Land Use Guidelines*, District staff initiated development of a general land use map covering the FMA area.

This land use map showed those areas of the existing licence where forestry operations will be generally permitted. They will also indicate where, to ensure the continuing success of resource management programs, forestry operations may be restricted and where they may be prohibited (e.g. shoreline reserves along canoe routes).

The map was developed from direction provided by the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*, the information provided through the District planning process to date, and Ministry staff's general knowledge of the areas. It formed the basis of negotiation with the company for areas to be excluded from the FMA or subject to special management prescriptions.

The candidate FMA area, together with maps and relevant background data were made available for public review and comment. After public review and comment, if required, the Ministry and the company undertook any necessary revisions to the FMA area.

GLOSSARY

Back-Country Recreation
This includes canoe tripping and backpacking in remote areas, accessible only on foot, or by manually powered water craft.

Candidate Park
An area designated in Ministry of Natural Resources land use plans which is recommended for provincial park status.

Capability
The natural ability of an area to provide continuous opportunity for benefits under an assumed level of management.

Capacity
The upper limit to which an area of land, or water, may be used or developed without an undesirable change taking place in the environment. Also called carrying capacity.

Coldwater Habitat
Waterbodies having characteristics that support coldwater fish species, such as trout, whitefish, ciscoe.

Crown Land
All land (including land under water) held by the Province, both land which has never been sold and land which has been reacquired.

Earth Science Site
Public or private land where landforms of provincial interest have been identified.

Furbearers
Animals having commercially valuable pelts including beaver, mink, marten, otter, muskrat, fisher, fox, raccoon, wolf, lynx.

Goal
A general purpose to which the Ministry aspires.

Hazard Land
Land, which because of its physical characteristics in combination with its location present a risk for its occupants including loss of life, property damage and social disruption (e.g. flooding).

Historical Park
A park area selected to represent the distinctive historical resources of the Province in an open space setting, and protected for interpretive, educational and research purposes.

Integrated Resource Management
The co-ordination of resource management programs to ensure that conflicts are minimized and that management which would benefit several programs is encouraged. Integrated management encourages multiple use, but recognizes that in some circumstances management of areas for a single purpose may be necessary.

Lake Productivity
The rate of fish production in a waterbody determined largely by nutrient and energy inputs and exploitation levels.

Land Use Guidelines
A document which displays direction concerning the use of land and water in a defined area. It identifies where and how the Ministry intends to achieve its objectives in a specific district through the use of Crown land and through influencing the use of private land.

Land Use Planning
A process which culminates in a direction regarding the use of land.

Life Science Site
Public or private land where a natural habitat of provincial interest has been identified.

Management
The judicious use of means to achieve ends. Management may have various levels of intensity.

Mining Rights
The right to work the ores, and minerals on or under any land. These may be granted separately from surface rights.

Multiple Use
A resource management or planning concept applied to very large areas to indicate that all basic uses are accommodated. Typically, two or more uses may occur on the same general area at the same time or in sequence.

Objective
A quantifiable end result to be achieved.

Operational Plan
A part of a resource management plan stating the extent (includes human and financial resources) of all work of any nature to be carried out during one or more years of the management period.

Opportunity
A measure of recreation supply. It is used to describe the number of times a resource or facility can be used (occasions of use) in a given time period. An opportunity is considered not to be greater than one day.

Optimum Sustainable Yield
The concept refers to the maximum level of resource harvest which can be sustained on a long-term basis without causing detrimental effects on the resource base.

Policy
A decision concerning the objectives to be achieved and the means of achieving them.

Program
An activity undertaken by the Ministry to provide a service or manage a particular resource.

Resource Management
The control and co-ordination of the use of resources to achieve specific ends. Commonly applied in particular to natural resources.

Resource Management Plan
A plan by which the policies, objectives and targets usually of an individual program (except in the case of an integrated resource management plan) are implemented for a specific resource.

Sequential Use
Where one use is followed by another in planned sequence.

Site District
A fairly large subdivision of a site region based on a characteristic pattern of climate and landform features.

Site Region
An area of land within which the response of vegetation to the features of landform follow a consistent pattern. Each specific type of land (defined in terms of relief, soil, texture, depth and drainage) within a specific site region has its characteristic plant succession.

Site Type
A lower order subdivision of a site region based on the interaction of microclimate, substrate and moisture regime. A characteristic association of plant species will develop on an individual site type within a specific site region. The number of site types also varies from site region to site region.

Sport Fish
For the purpose of this document sport fish are the top predator species sought after by anglers.

Strategy
Planned actions or measures to achieve a desired end.

Surface Rights
All rights in land, other than mining rights, including sand and gravel deposits.

Target
A quantified end to be achieved or completed by a specific date.

Work Plan
A plan prepared annually which defines what management activities are to be undertaken for that year.

DISTRICT DE TIMMINS
DISTRICT

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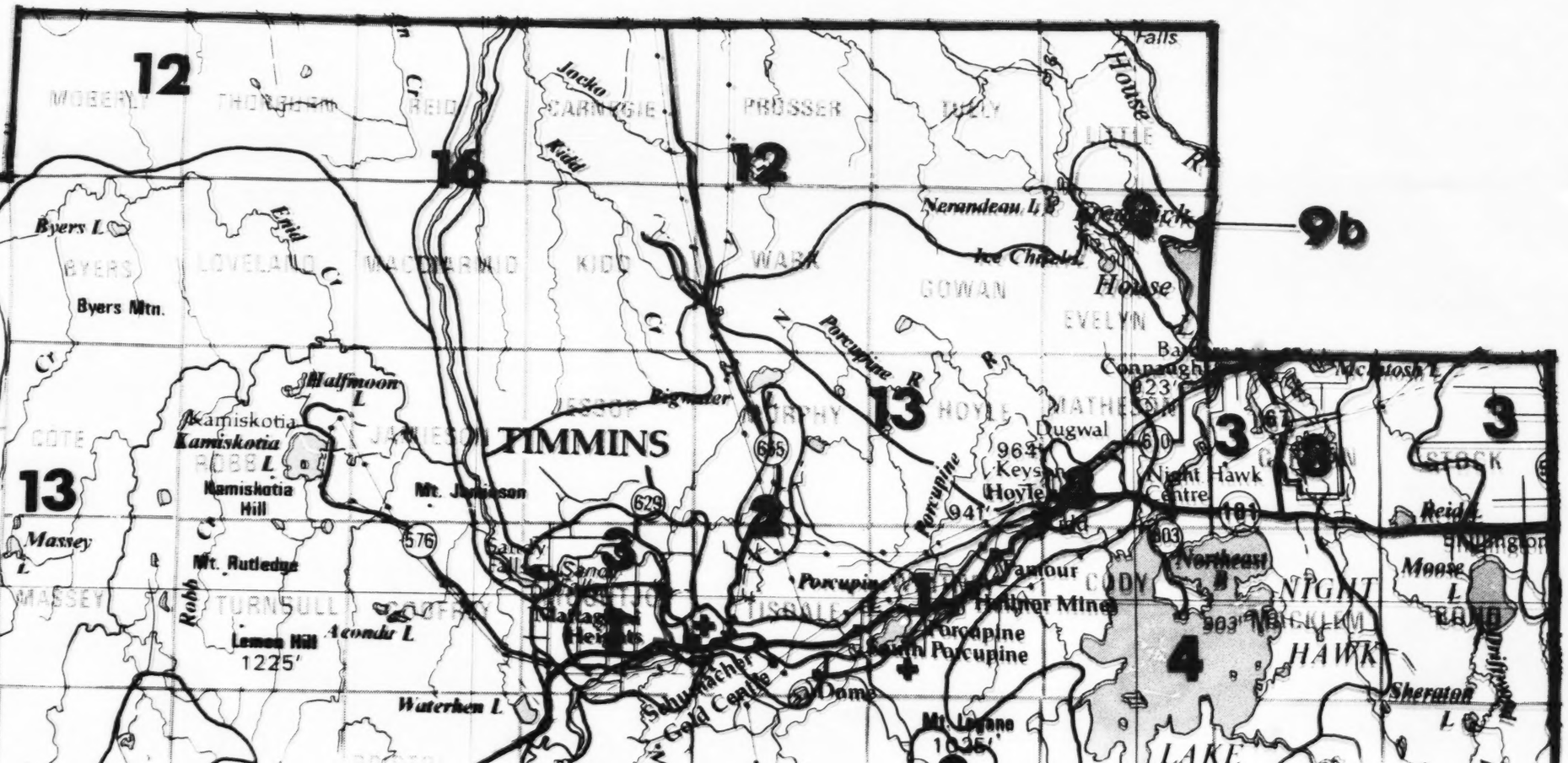
Miles 10 0 10 Milles

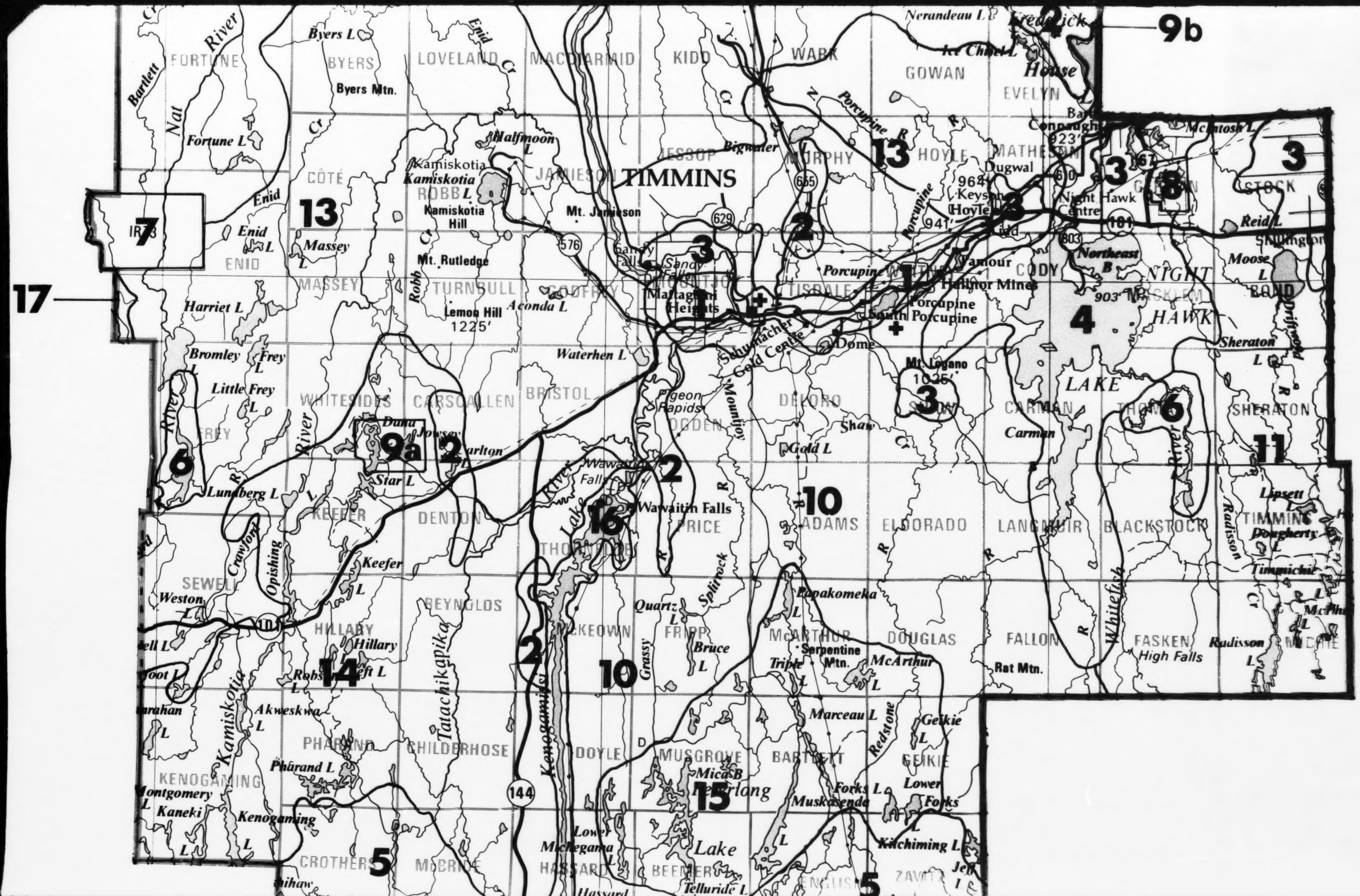
Kilometres 10 0 10 Kilomètres

LEGEND/LÉGENDE

area reference number
numéro de référence régional — 12

area boundary
limite régionale

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Byers Mtn.
Fortune L
Enid L
Massey L
Kamiskotia
Kamiskotia Hill
Mt. Rutledge
Lemon Hill
1225'
Mt. Jamieson
Halfmoon L
TIMMINS
Bigwater
Porcupine R
Sandy Falls
Mattagami Heights
Porcupine
South Porcupine
Dome
Schumacher Gold Centre
Mt. Logano
1025'
Harriet L
Bromley L
Frey L
Little Frey L
Waterhen L
Aconda L
Pigeon Rapids
Shaw
Gold L
Nerandeau L
Fredrick House L
Ice Chest L
Porcupine
Dugwal
Keyston
Hoyle
941'
Night Hawk Centre
Connaught
923'
McIntosh L
Reid L
Moose L
Northeast
Timmins
Hollinger Mines
Sheraton L
Driftwood R
Lake
Carman
Sheraton
Dana
9a
Lundberg L
Star L
Wawaitin Falls
Keefer
Keefer L
Weston L
Hillary
Robs L
Left L
Akweskwa L
Pharand L
Kaneki L
Kenogaming
Montgomery L
Lower Michegama L
Hassard
Telluride L
Gold L
Opishing
Crawford
Kamiskotia
Tatachikapika
Kenogamissi
Grassy
Quartz L
Splitrock
Bruce L
Papakomeka L
Serpentine Mtn.
Triple L
McArthur L
Rat Mtn.
Marceau L
Redstone
Gelkie L
Mica B
Peterlong
Forks L
Muskasenda
Lower Forks
Kitchiming L
Carman
Lipsett
Dougherty L
Timpichie L
Radisson
Whitefish
High Falls
Radisson L
McPhie L
Jen L
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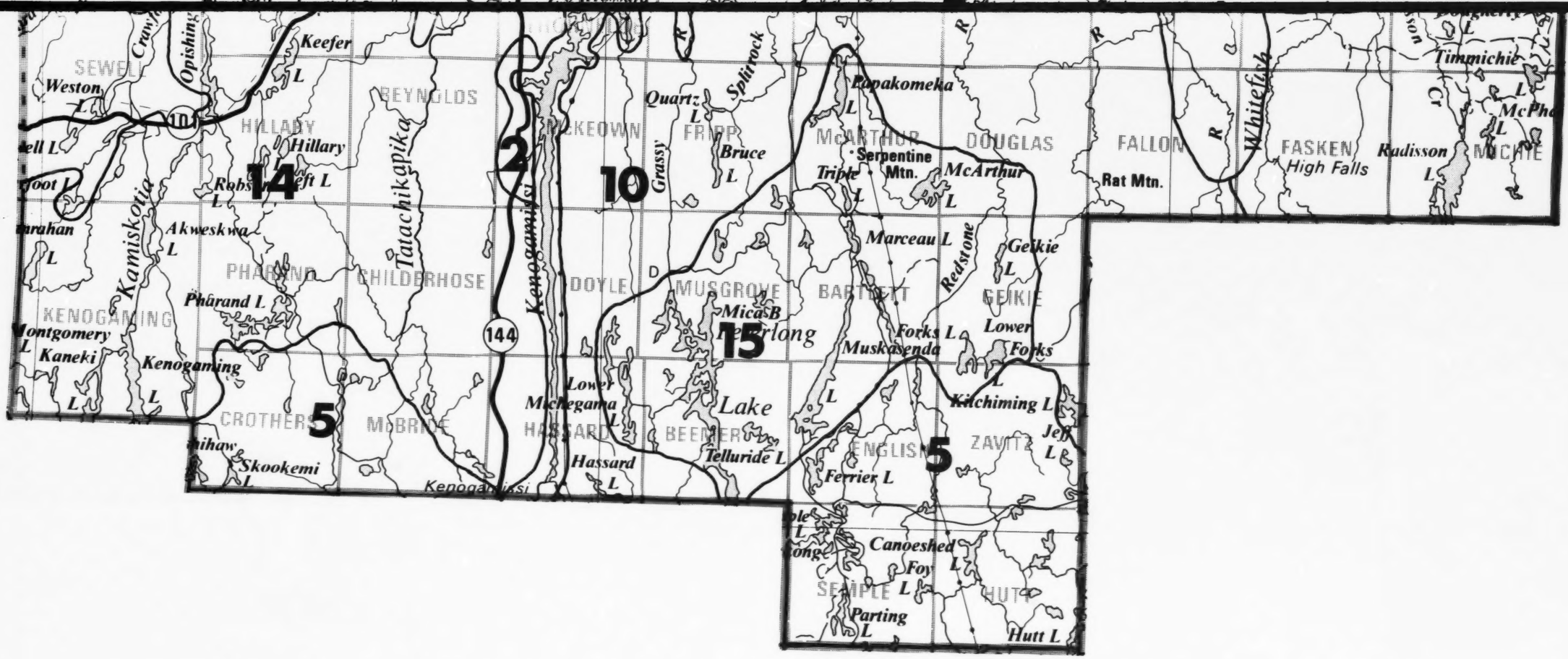

Area Designation
Désignation des zones

April 1983

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL